

AN ATLAS  
OF  
SURGICAL APPARATUS;

BEING  
A SERIES OF DELINEATIONS  
OF  
THE MOST IMPORTANT MECHANICAL AUXILIARIES OF SURGERY,  
WITH DESCRIPTIVE LETTER-PRESS,  
EXPLAINING THEIR SEVERAL USES AND MODES OF APPLICATION.

---

BY  
HENRY T. CHAPMAN,  
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,  
AND LATE HOUSE SURGEON TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

---

LONDON:  
PRINTED FOR S. HIGHLEY, 32, FLEET STREET,  
AND WEBB STREET, MAZE POND, BOROUGH.

---

1832.



TO

**J. P. VINCENT, Esq.**

**WILLIAM LAWRENCE, Esq. F.R.S.**

AND

**HENRY EARLE, Esq. F.R.S.**

**SURGEONS TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL,**

**THIS ATLAS**

*IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,*

BY THEIR OBLIGED PUPIL

**THE AUTHOR.**



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2016

<https://archive.org/details/b24924490>

# CONTENTS.

---

## I. BANDAGES.

### PLATE I.

- Fig. 1. The single-headed Roller.  
2. The double-headed Roller.  
3. The double T. Bandage.  
4. The Triangular Inguinal Bandage. (Pl. ix.)  
5. The Suspensory Scrotal Bandage. (Pl. iv.)  
6. The Sling with four heads. (Pl. vii.)  
7. The Sling with six heads.  
8. The many-tailed Bandage. (Pl. xi.)  
9. The Uniting Bandage for longitudinal wounds. (Pl. vi.)

### PLATE II.

- Fig. 1. The Nodose Bandage for the Head.  
2. The Napkin and Scapulary.  
3. The Fillet applied previously to Venesection.  
4. The Fillet applied after Venesection.  
5. The single Spica Bandage for the Groin.

### PLATE III.

- Fig. 1. The Reflex Bandage for the Head.  
2. The Belt for Fractures of the Ribs.  
3. The double Spica Bandage for the Groins.

## PLATE IV.

- Fig. 1 Pindin's non-elastic Truss for Inguinal Hernia.
2. Eagland's Spring Truss.
  3. Salmon and Ody's Spring Truss.
  4. Egg's Spring Truss.
  5. Eagland's Spring Truss for Inguinal Hernia on both sides.
  6. Eagland's Exomphalos Truss.
  7. Marrison's Truss for Umbilical Hernia.
  8. The Suspensory Scrotal Bandage, or Bag Truss.
  9. The ring Pessary of elastic-gum.
  10. The oval Pessary of the same material.
  11. The ball Pessary.
  12. Mr. Duffin's shield Pessary.
  13. The stem Pessary employed by Mr. Earle.
  14. Eagland's contrivance for Prolapsus Ani.
  15. The Spring Truss for Femoral Hernia.

## PLATE V.

- Fig. 1. The interrupted Suture.
2. The Glover's Suture.
  3. The Twisted Suture.
  4. The Quilled Suture.
  5. The retentive Bandage for the Catheter.
  6. The single Spica Bandage for the Axilla.

## PLATE VI.

- Fig. 1. The uniting Bandage for deep transverse wounds of the Throat.
2. The uniting Bandage for longitudinal wounds.
  3. Another form of the same Bandage.
  4. The uniting Bandage for transverse wounds of the Limbs.
  5. The Spiral Bandage.
  6. Shoolbred's elastic lacing Stocking.
  7. The multiplied T. Bandage for the Hand.

## PLATE VII.

- Fig. 1. The Sling with four heads applied to the lower Jaw.  
2. Brasdor's Bandage for Fracture of the Clavicle.  
3. Moore's Compressor, used occasionally as a Tourniquet.  
4. Petit's Tourniquet.  
5. The Dressings applied to a Stump after Amputation.

## PLATE VIII.

- Fig. 1. The Triangular Bandage for the Head.  
2. A Bandage for Fracture of the Clavicle.  
3. The Bandage applied.  
4. Mr. J. Bell's Sling for the Arm.

## PLATE IX.

- Fig. 1. The Handkerchief Clavicle Bandage.  
2. The Triangular Inguinal Bandage applied.

## PLATE X.

- Fig. 1. Sir A. Cooper's Bandage for Fracture of the Olecranon  
2. Mr. Amesbury's Bandage for the same accident.  
3. Mr. Amesbury's Bandage for Fracture of the Patella.  
4. The Bandage for Rupture of the Tendo Achillis.  
5. The French Crutch.
-



## II. APPARATUS FOR FRACTURES OF THE LIMBS.

### PLATE XI.

- Fig. 1. The form of Pad for lining Splints in Fractures of the Humerus, Fore-arm, and Thigh.
2. The Pad used with the Hand-Splint. (Pl. xii.)
  3. The form of Pad applied with Leg-Splints. (Pl. xii.)
  4. The Pillow for Assalini's Fracture-Box. (Pl. xiii.)
  5. Mr. Benson's Inflated Pad.
  6. The wedge-shaped Pad for the Axilla,—part of the Apparatus for Fracture of the Clavicle.
  7. The many-tailed Bandage applied to the Leg.
  8. M. Dupuytren's method of treating Fracture of the Fibula.

### PLATE XII.

- Fig. 1. The form of Splint for Fractures of the Humerus, Fore-arm, and Thigh.
2. The Hand-Splint.
  3. The Hinge-Splint, for Fractures implicating the Joints.
  4. The external Splint for Fractures of the Leg.
  5. The Leg-Splints applied.
  6. The interrupted Splint for the Leg.

### PLATE XIII.

- Fig. 1. The common Hospital Fracture Box.
2. Assalini's Fracture Box.
  3. Boyer's form of Dessault's Splint for Fracture of the Thigh.
  4. The double-inclined Plane for Fracture of the Thigh.

### PLATE XIV.

- Fig. 1. Mr. Earle's Bed for Fractures, &c.
2. A Box employed by Mr. Earle as a substitute for his Bed, under some circumstances, with a fractured Thigh upon it.
  3. A second view of the Box explaining its construction.



### III. APPARATUS FOR REDUCING DISLOCATIONS.

#### PLATE XV.

- Fig. 1. The Clove-hitch Knot.
2. A Dislocation of the Shoulder reduced by means of domestic materials alone.
  3. The Compound Pullies.
  4. The Brace by which the Pullies are attached to a dislocated limb.
  5. The Pullies applied to reduce a Dislocation of the Head of the Femur upon the Dorsum Ilii.
  6. The reduction of a Dislocation into the Foramen Ovale.
  7. The reduction of a Dislocation into the Ischiatic Notch.
  8. The reduction of a Dislocation upon the Os Pubis.
- 

### IV. INSTRUMENTS.

#### PLATE XVI.

- Fig. 1. The Silver Catheter.
2. The Curve preferred by Mr. Stanley.
  3. Amussat's straight Catheter.
  4. The elastic-gum Catheter.
  5. The Female Catheter.
  6. The Scale or Gauge for measuring the size of Catheters and Bougies.
  7. The Metallic Bougie.
  8. Mr. C. Bell's Urethra Probe.
  9. Ducamp's graduated Tube for applying caustic.
  10. The Conical Catheter.
  11. The Sound employed by Mr. Earle for examining the Bladder in Children.
  12. The Staff.
  13. Mr. Key's Staff.
  14. The Female Staff.
  15. Weiss's Dilator for the Male Urethra.
  16. Weiss's Dilator for the Female Urethra.

The size of the Instruments in this Plate is reduced in the same proportion as that which the reduced scale of Inches bears to the single inch below it; about one third.

## PLATE XVII.

- Fig. 1. The Syringe of Read's Stomach Pump.  
 2. The Intermediate Tube.  
 3. The Œsophageal Tube.  
 4. The Gag.  
 5. The Pump throwing water into the Stomach.  
 6. The Pump withdrawing the contents of the Stomach.  
 7. Pipes adapted to the Tubes for the purpose of forming Enema Apparatus.

## PLATE XVIII.

- Fig. 1. The Scalpel  
 2. The double-edged Scalpel.  
 3. The straight Bistoury.  
 4. The curved Bistoury.  
 5. The probe-pointed Bistoury.  
 6. The Tenaculum.  
 7. Assalini's Tenaculum.  
 8. Wilkinson's Tenaculum.  
 9. The common Aneurism Needle  
 10. The Aneurism Needle with a lateral curve.  
 11. Dessault's Aneurism Needle.  
 12. Weiss's Aneurism Needle.  
 13. The double-hook for assisting the Extirpation of Tumours.  
 14. The blunt hook for the same purpose.  
 15. Sir A. Cooper's Hernia Knife.  
 16. Weiss's guarded Bistoury for Hernia.  
 17. Millikin's sheathed Bistoury.  
 18. The Amputating knife.  
 19. The Catlin.  
 20. The Metacarpal Saw.  
 21. The small straight Saw.  
 22. The Chain Saw of Professor Jeffray.  
 23. The Trephine.  
 24. The Elevator.  
 25. Hey's Saw.  
 26. A small Tibia Saw, used by Mr. Earle.  
 27. Savigny's circular Saw for the Tibia.  
 28. Mr. Liston's Bone Nippers.

The Instruments in this Plate are reduced in size one half.

## PLATE XIX.

- Fig. 1. Mr. Cline's Gorget as used by Sir A. Cooper.
2. Mr. Stanley's Gorget.
  3. The Bistoir Cachée of Frère Côme.
  4. M. Dupuytren's double Bistoir Cachée.
  5. Mr. Blisard's beaked Knife for Lithotomy.
  6. Mr. Brodie's Lithotomy Knife.
  7. A double-edged knife sometimes used by Mr. Brodie.
  8. The common Forceps for Extracting the Stone.
  9. The curved Stone Forceps.
  10. Assalini's Stone Forceps.
  11. The Scoop for removing Fragments of the Stone from the Bladder.
  12. The Trocar and Canula used in the operation of Tapping the Abdomen.
  13. Pouteau's curved Trocar for Puncturing the Bladder.
  14. The Canula introduced into the Trachea, after Tracheotomy.
  15. The Canula and Spring for plugging the Nasal Fossæ, to arrest hæmorrhage; or for facilitating the ligature of Nasal Polypi.
  16. The Probang.
  17. Thompson's Hook for extracting foreign bodies lodged in the Pharynx.
  18. The Porte-aiguille.
  19. Curved Needles.
  20. The Needle employed in Acupuncture.
  21. Seton Needles.
  22. The Porte-Moxa.
  23. The Blow-Pipe used in the application of a Moxa.

The Instruments in this Plate are reduced one third.

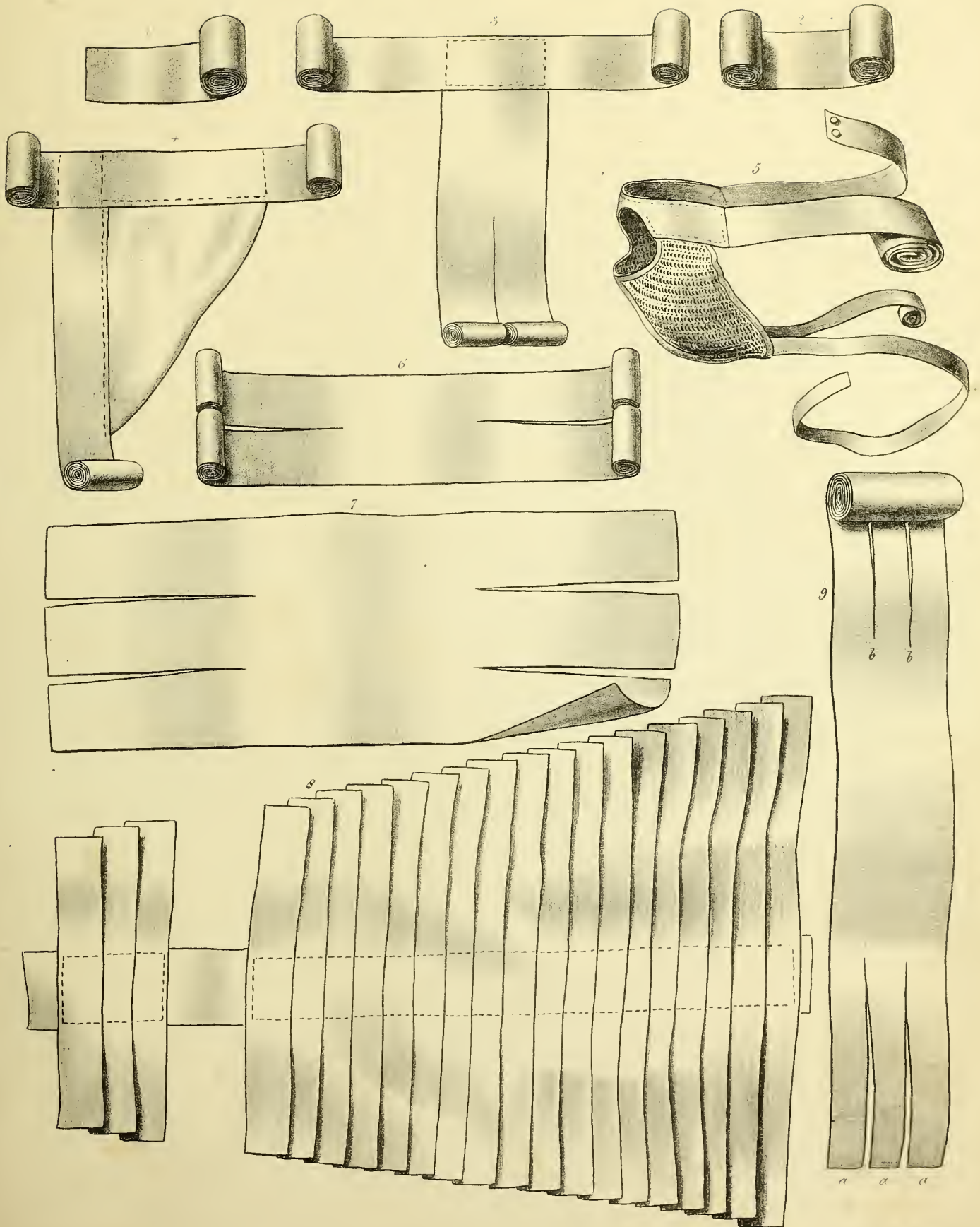
## PLATE XX.

- Fig. 1. Saunders's Couching Needle.
2. Hey's Needle.
  3. Scarpa's Needle.
  4. Beer's Needle.
  5. Wenzel's Cornea Knife.
  6. Ware's Cornea Knife.
  7. Beer's Cornea Knife.
  8. The Knife for completing an imperfect Corneal section.
  9. The Capsule Needle.
  10. The Curette of Daviel.

11. The Iris Knife of Sir W. Adams.
12. The Cataract Hook or Tenaculum.
13. The double-hooked Forceps of Reissinger.
14. The Cataract Forceps.
15. Maunoir's bent Scissors.
16. Daviel's double-curved Scissors.
17. Pellier's Speculum Oculi.
18. Sir W. Adams's Elevator.
19. M. Dupuytren's Elevator.
20. The Ciliary Forceps.
21. The Entropium Forceps of Bartische.
22. Ware's Style.
23. The Forceps used by Mr. Wardrop for extracting Nasal Polypi.
24. The Speculum Auris.
25. Weiss's Speculum Ani.
26. Dr. Gooch's Canula for passing a ligature round an Uterine Polypus.
27. A string of Beads and a Reel for effecting the same purpose.

The Instruments used in Ophthalmic Surgery are given, of their full dimensions; the others are reduced one-third.



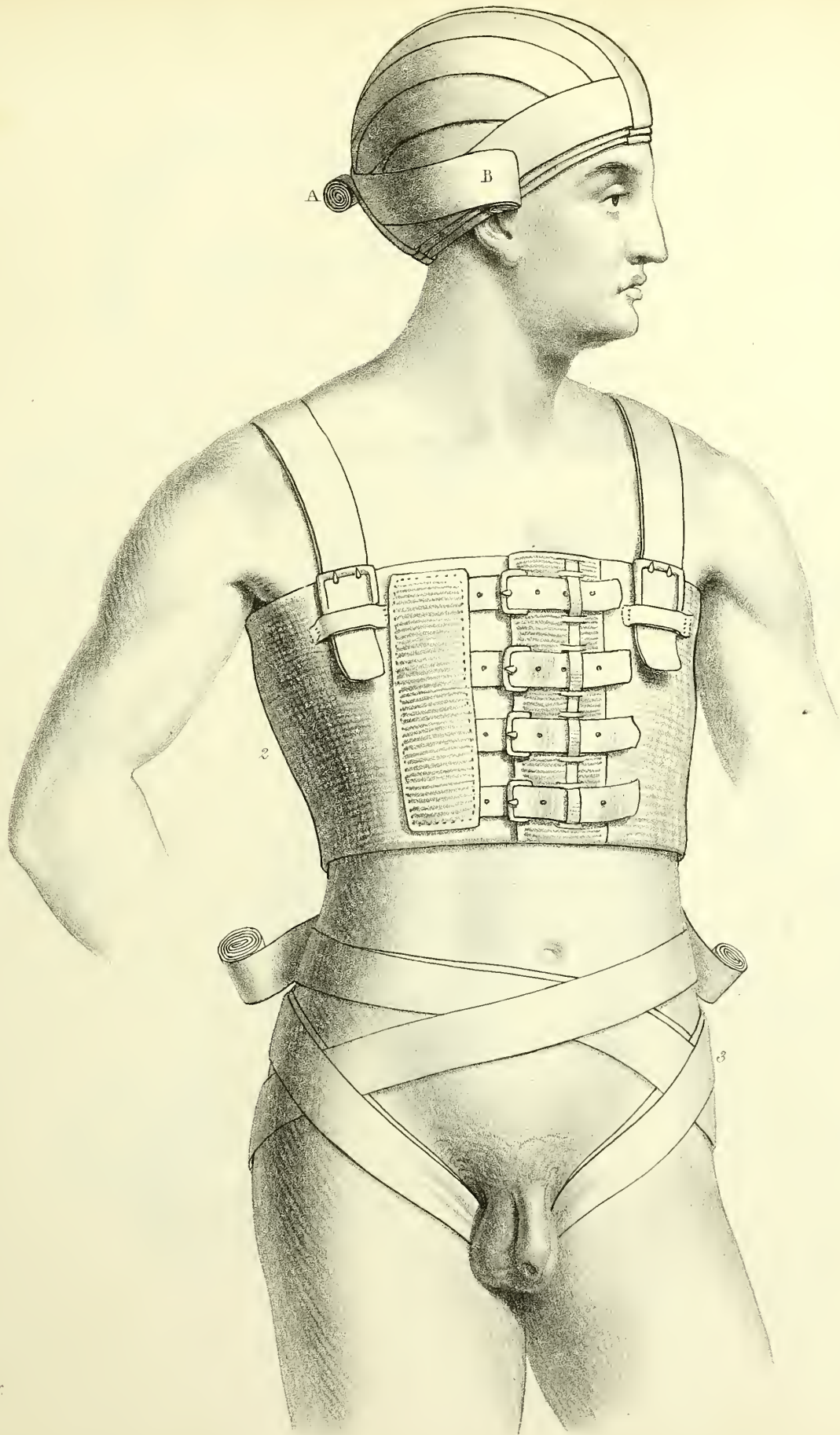










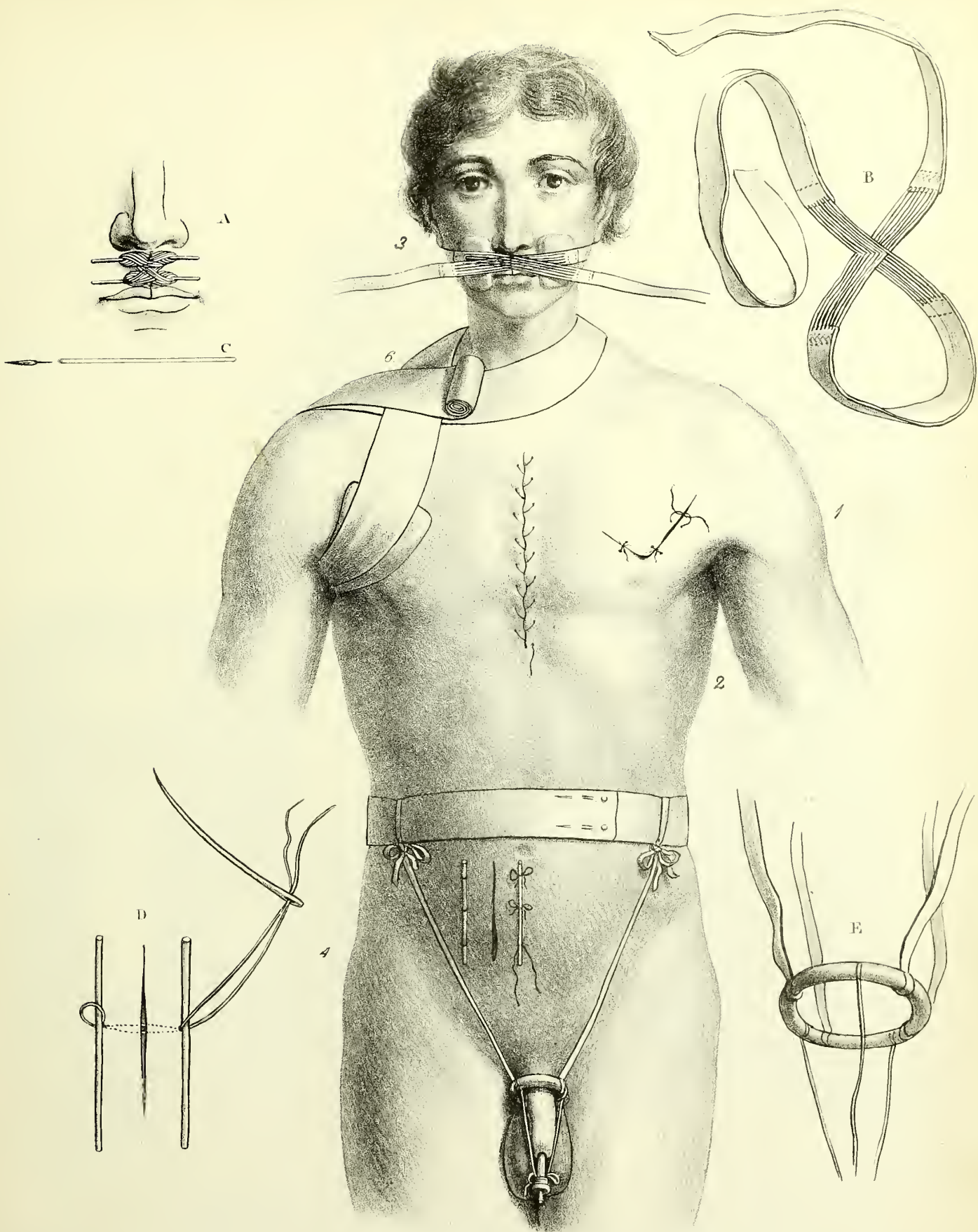


















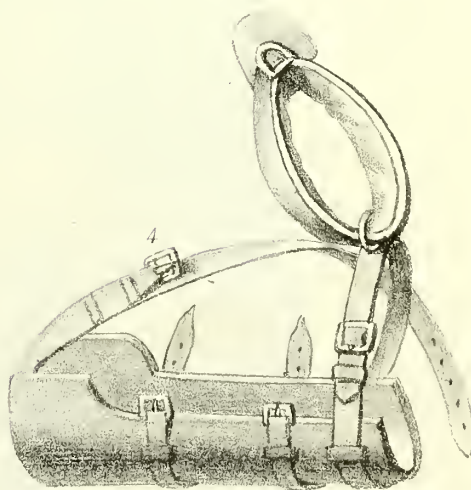
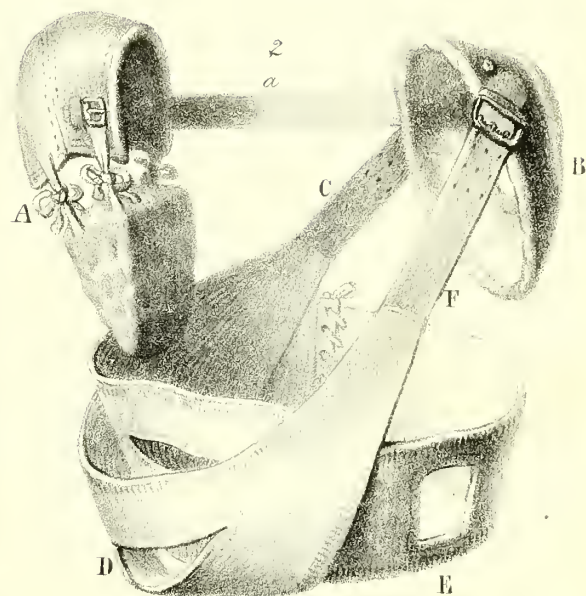




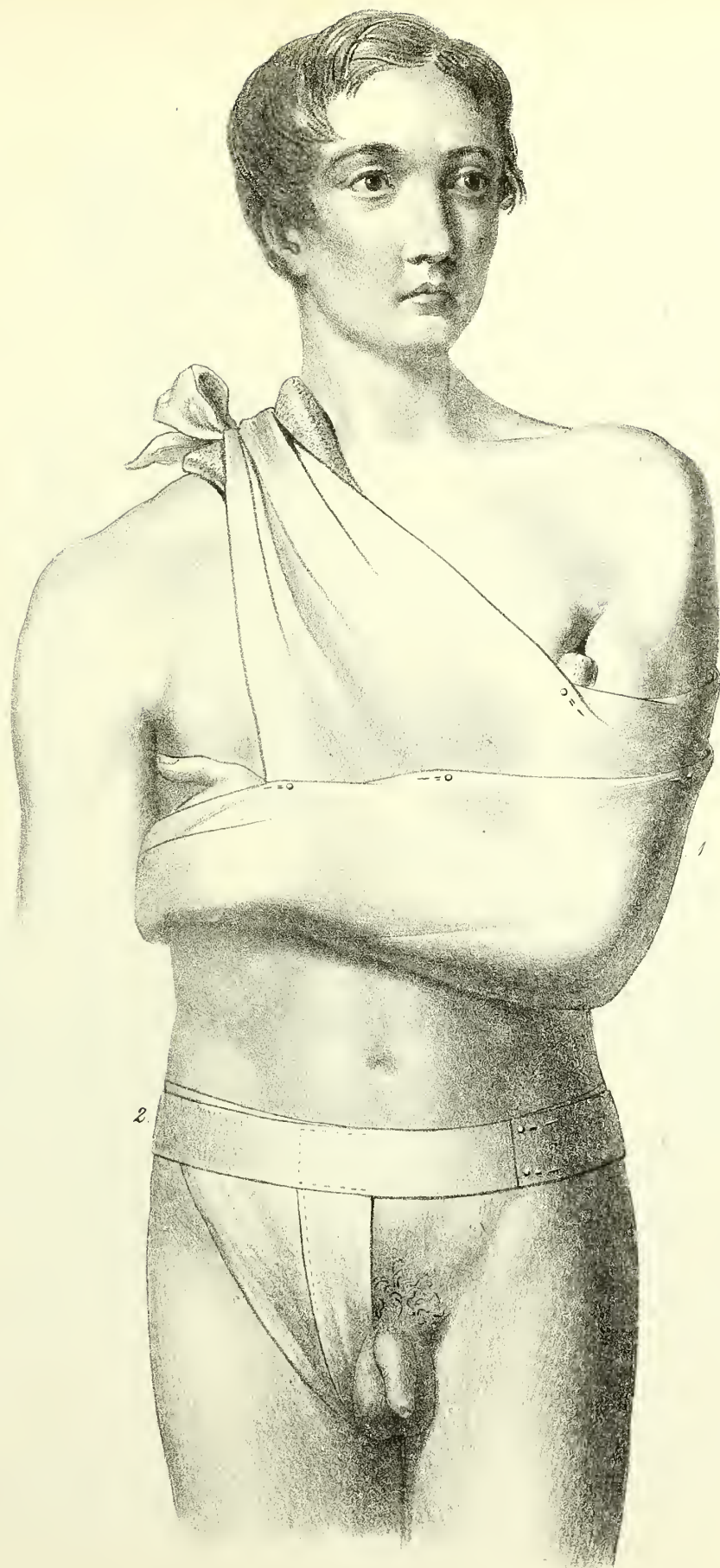






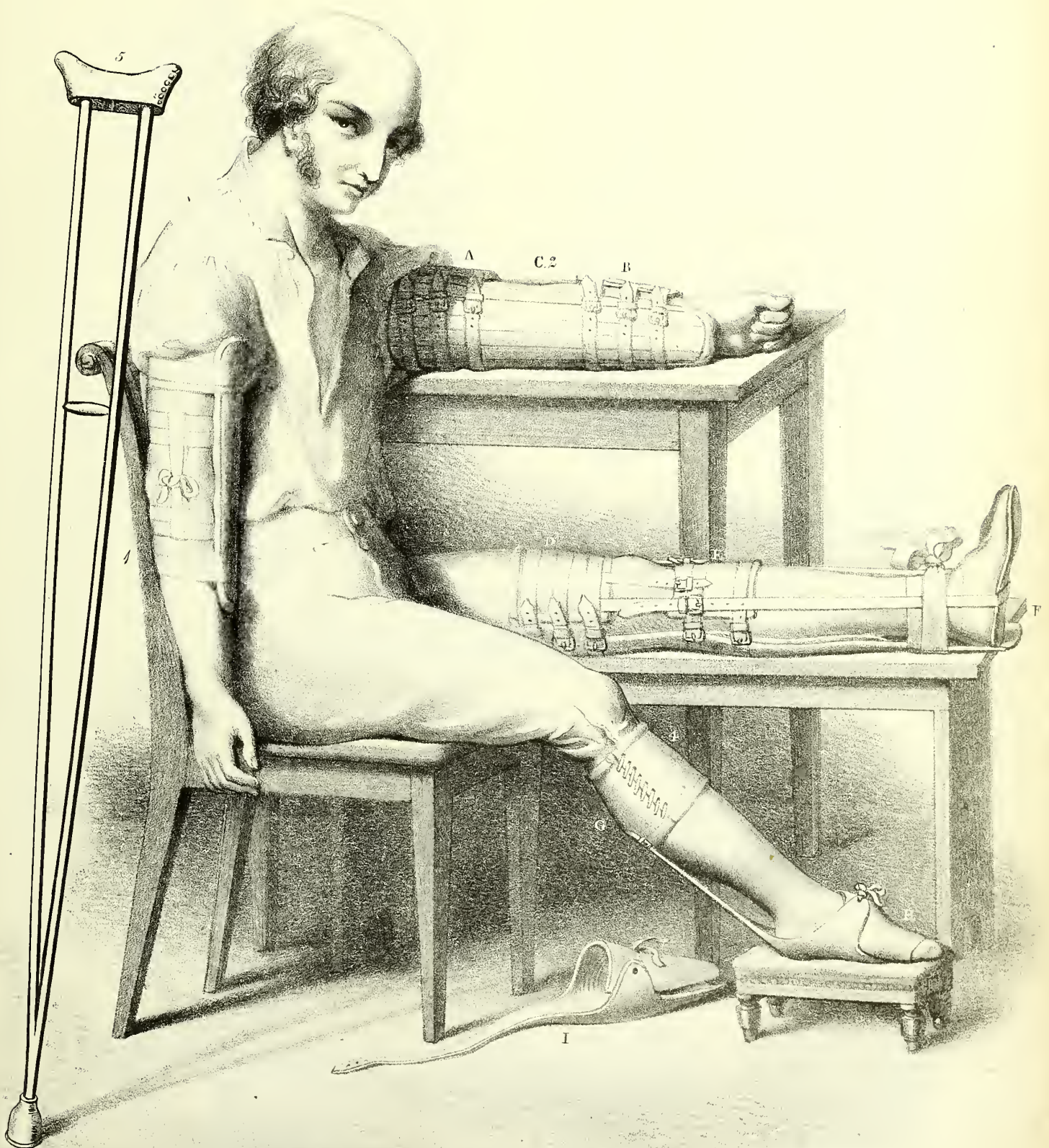






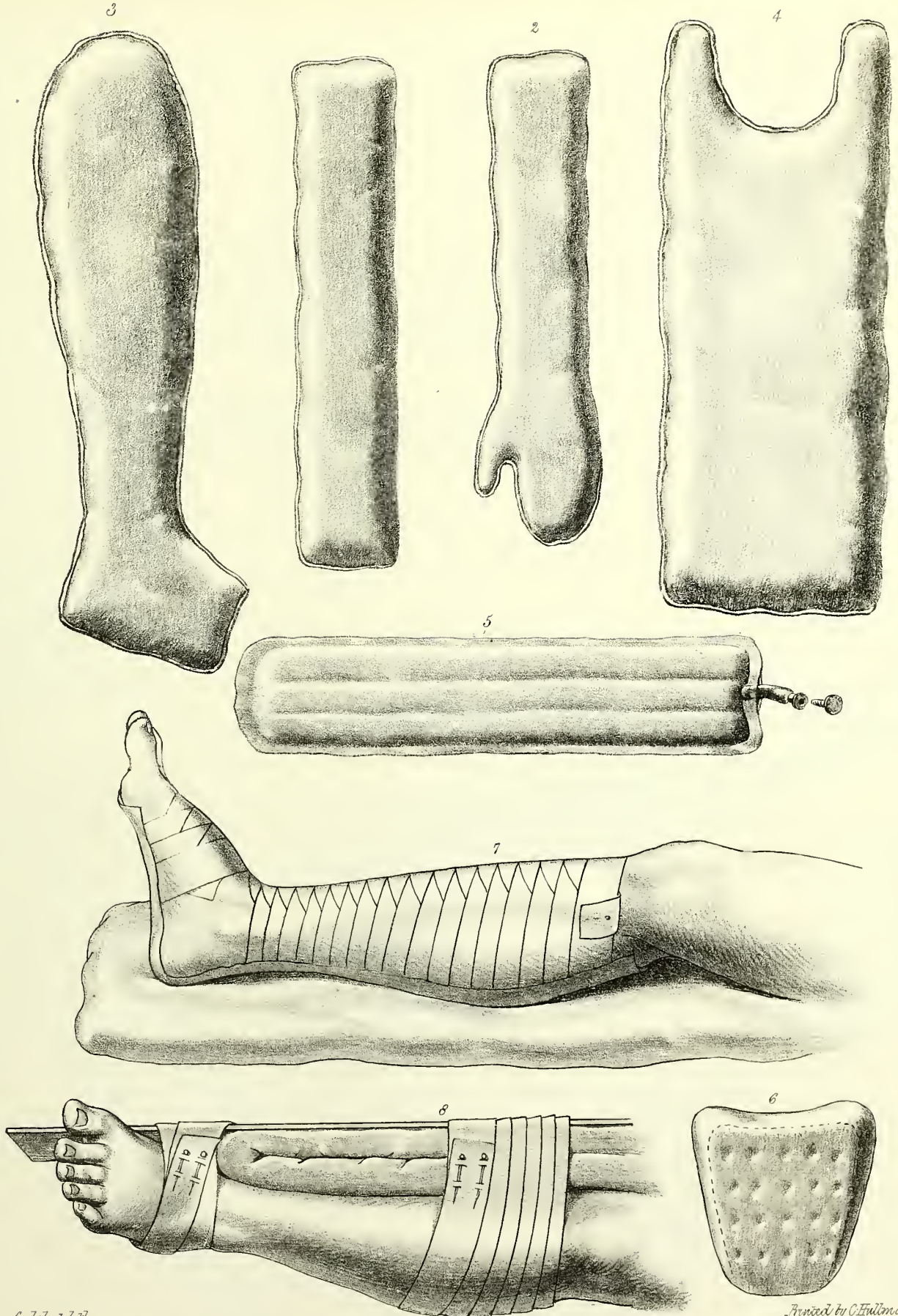






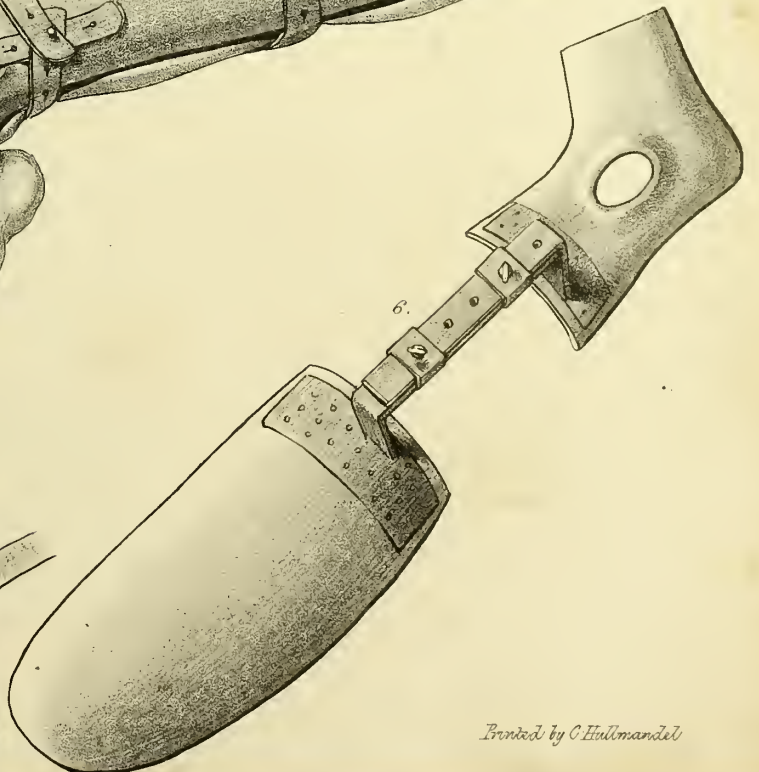
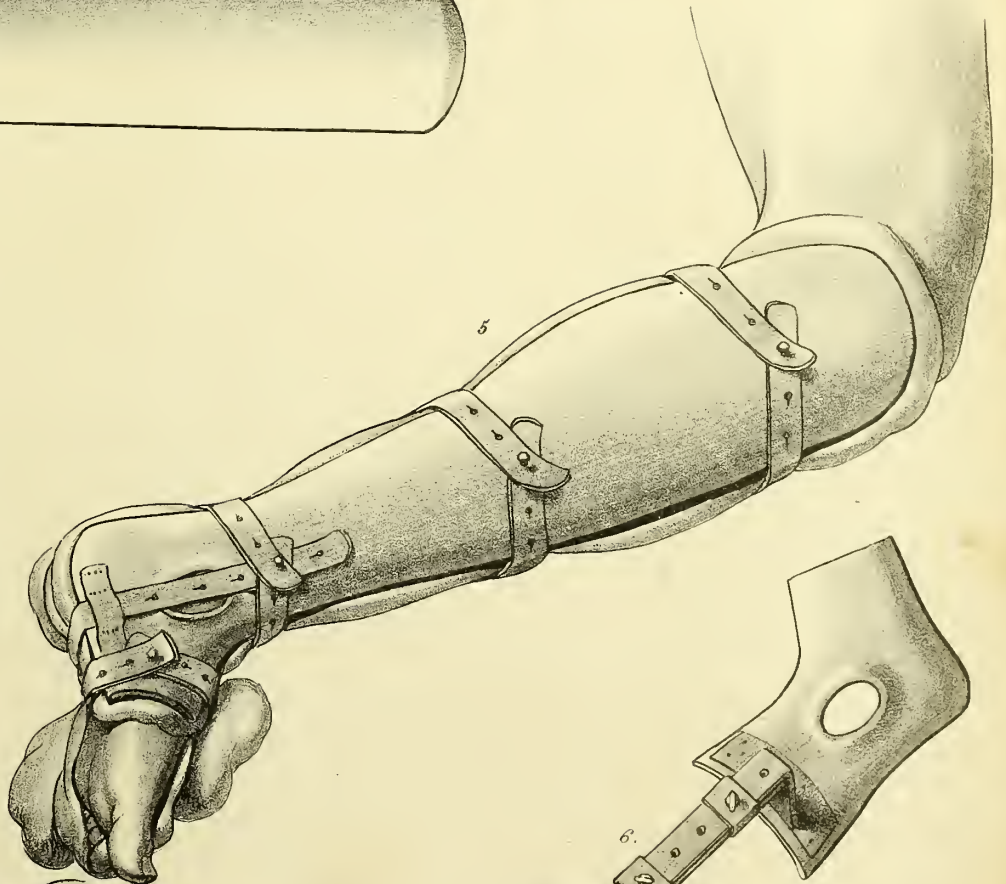
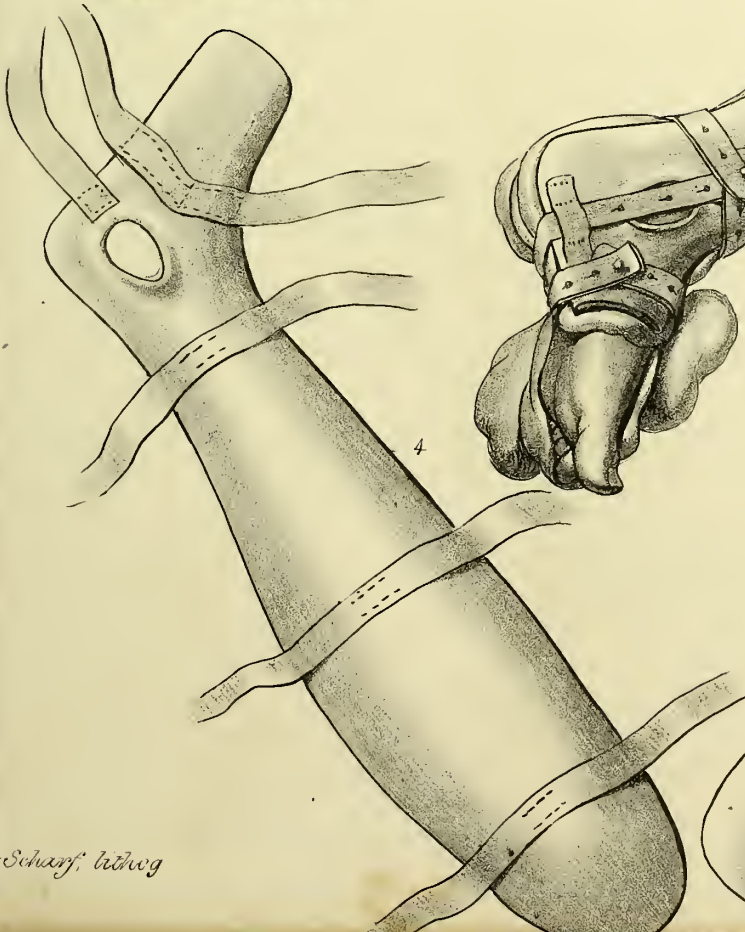
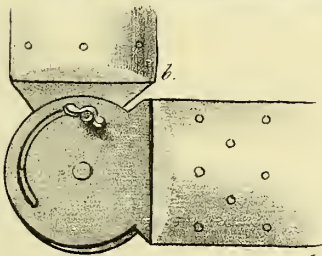
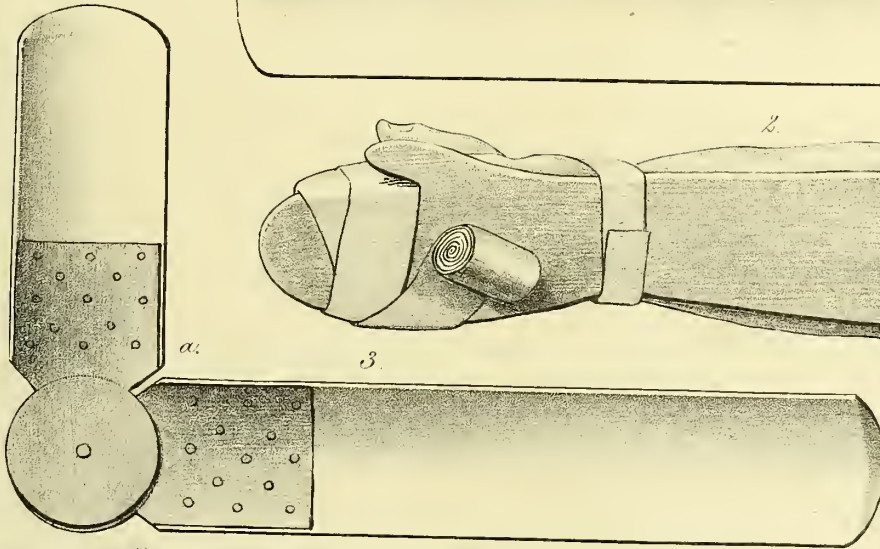
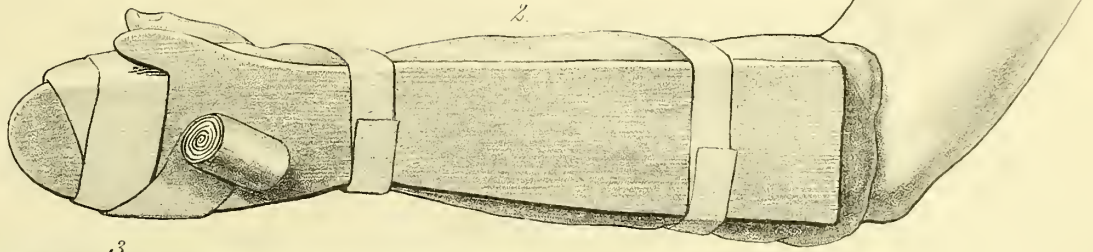
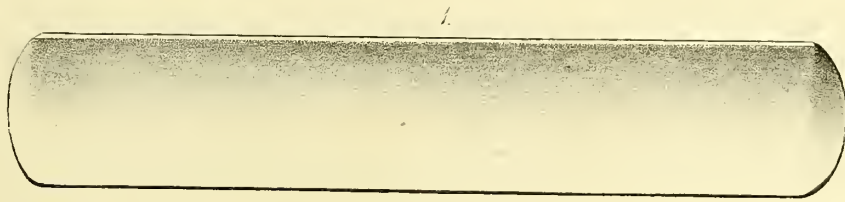






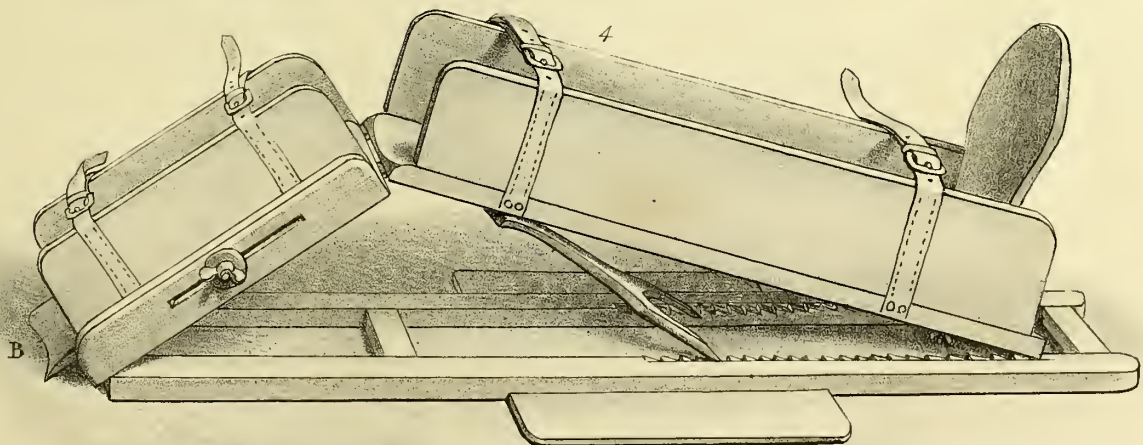
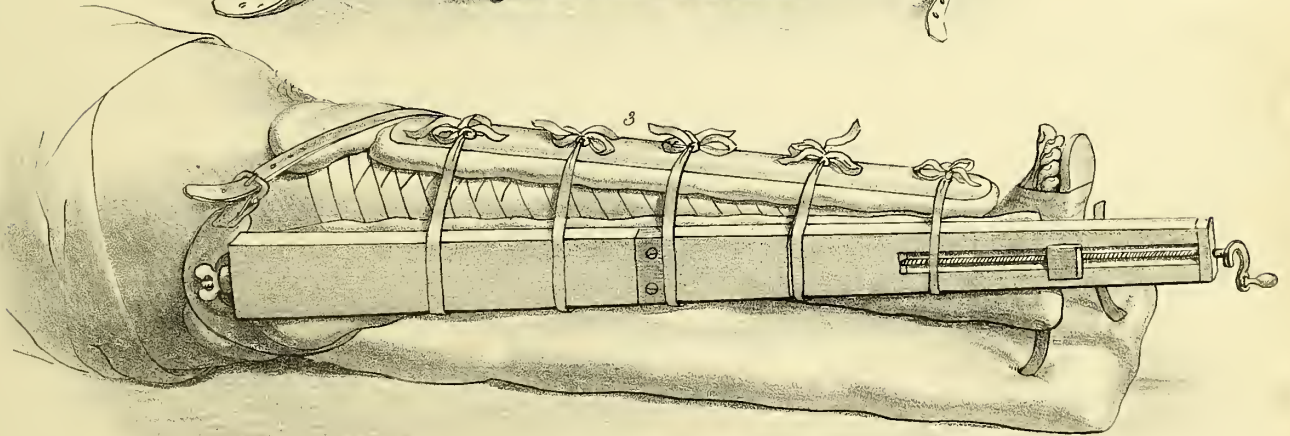
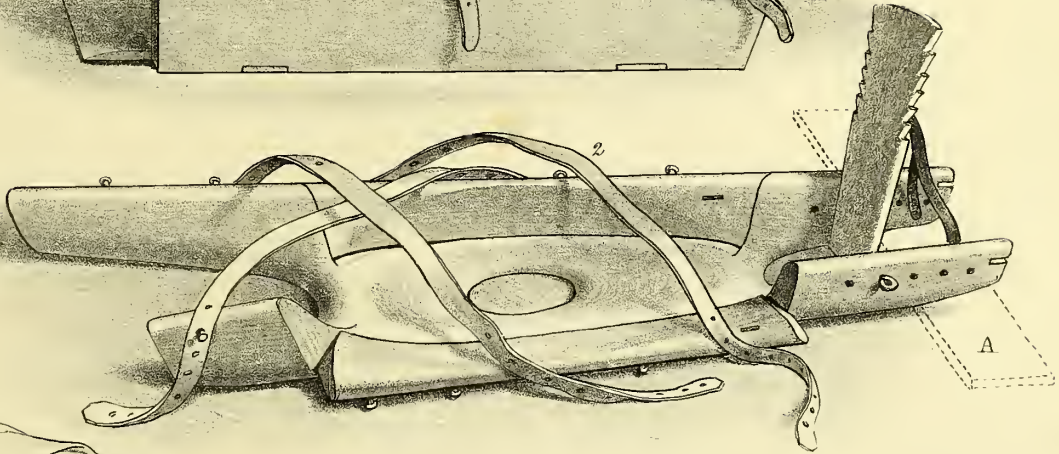
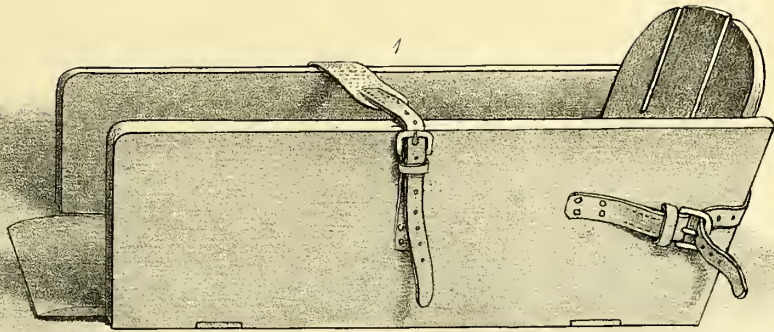






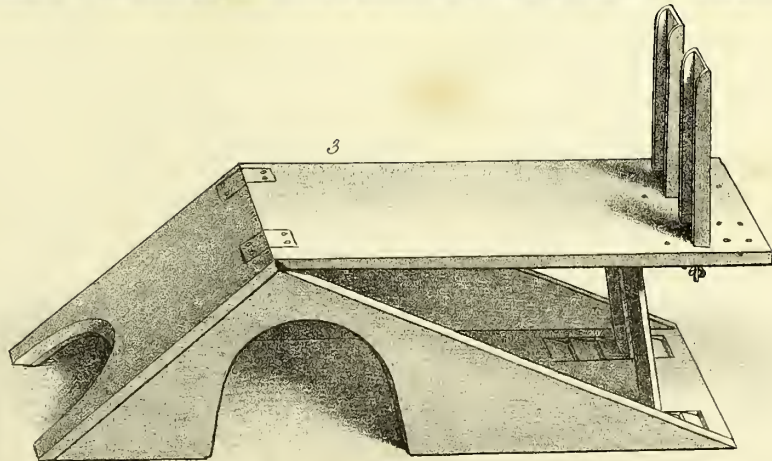
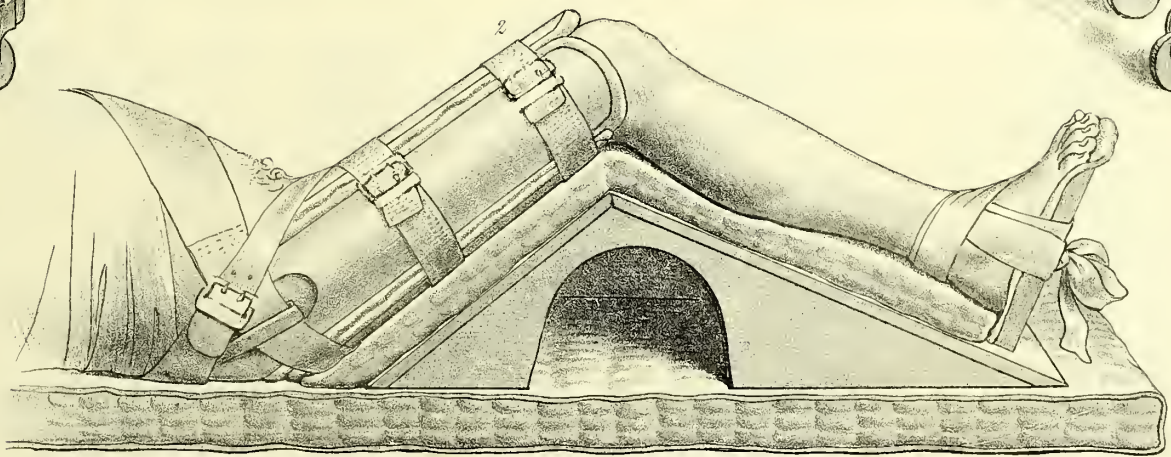
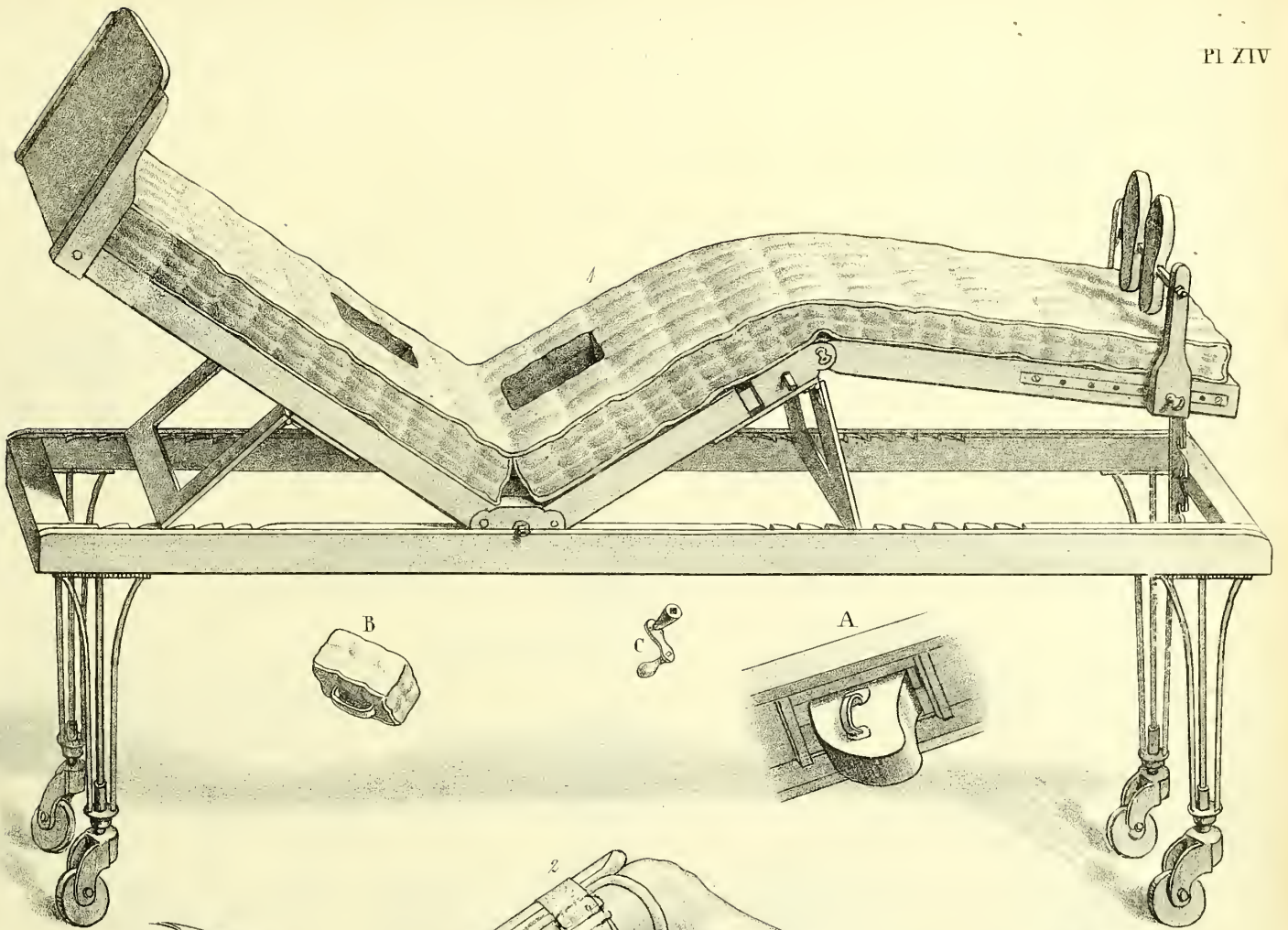




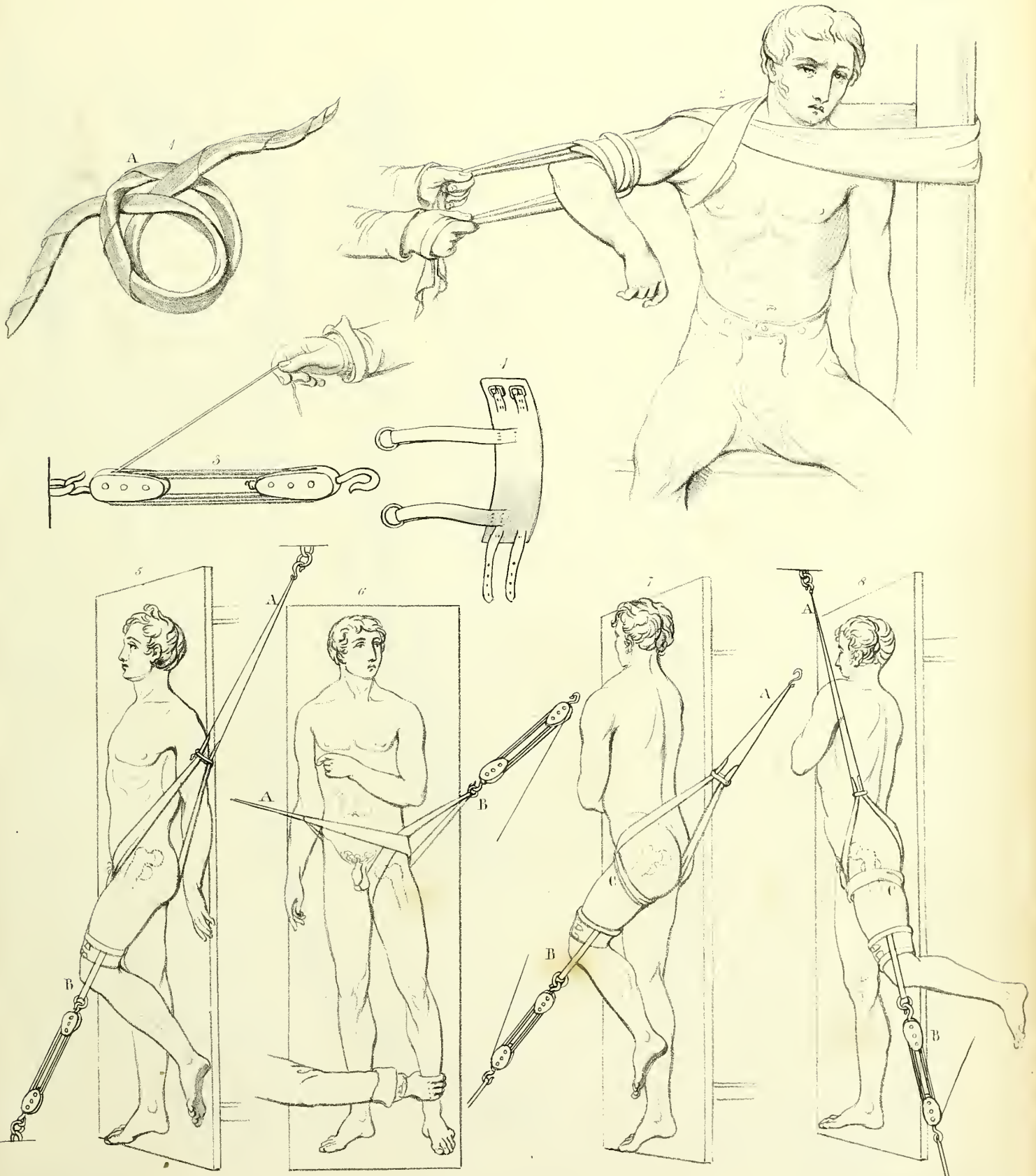






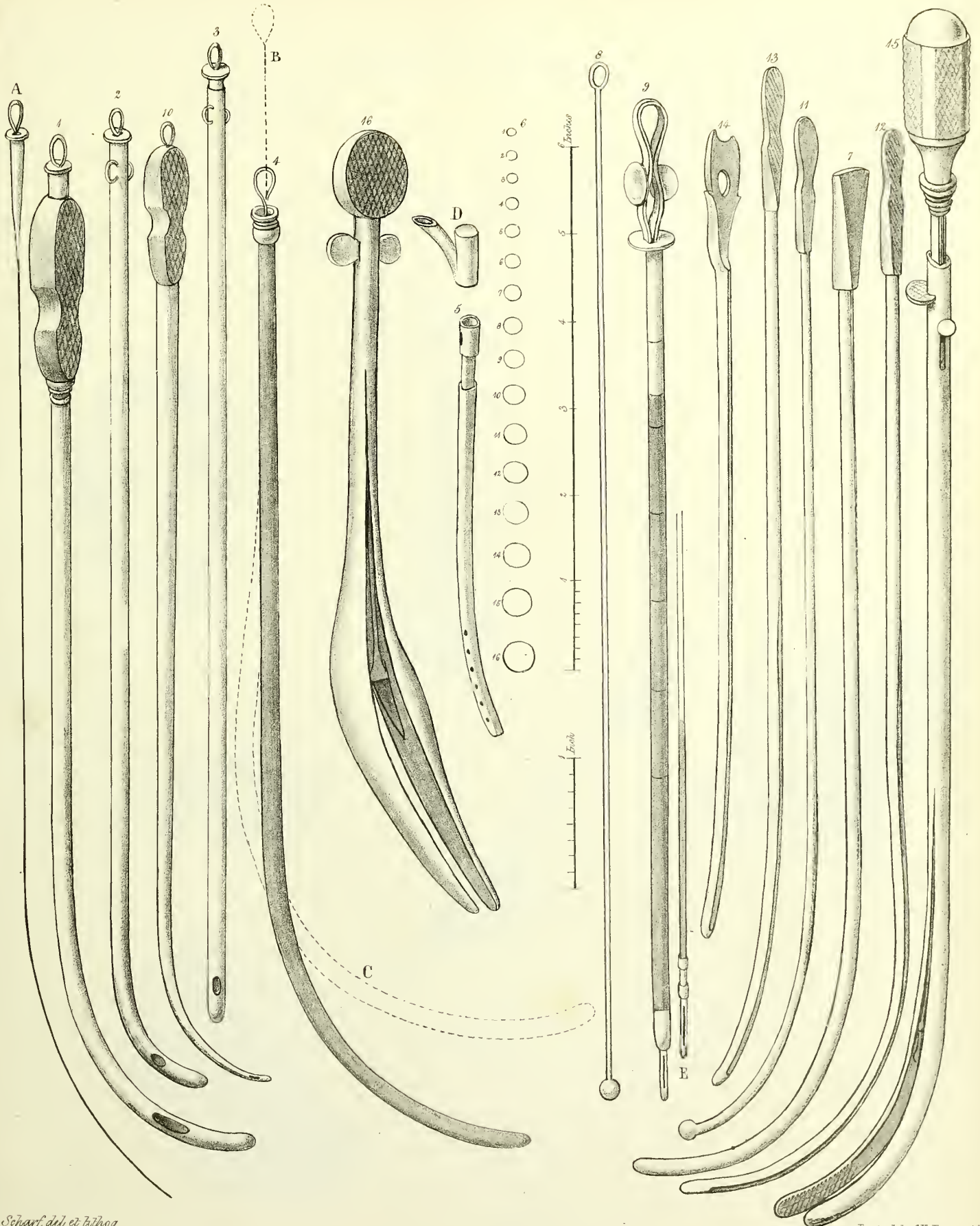




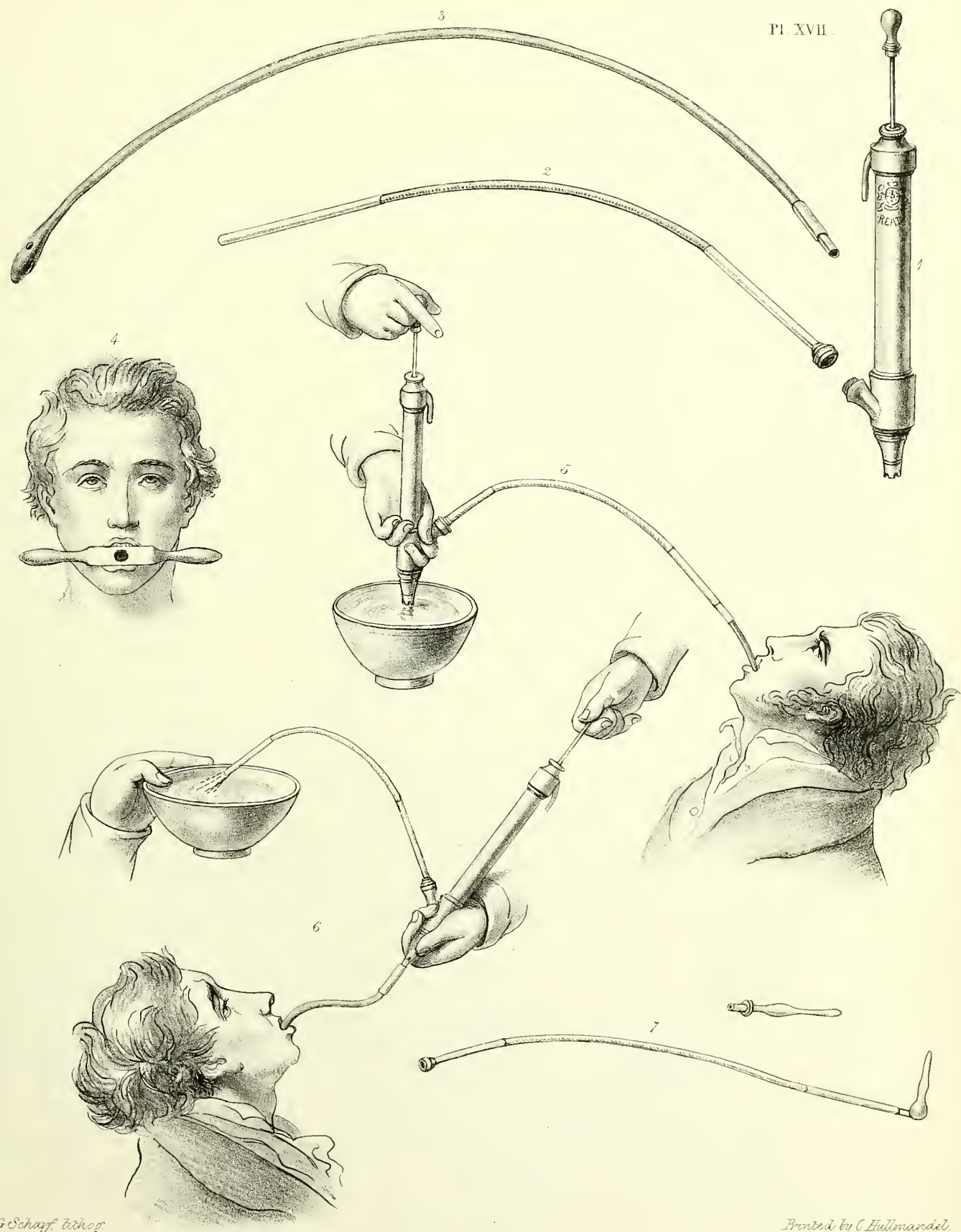






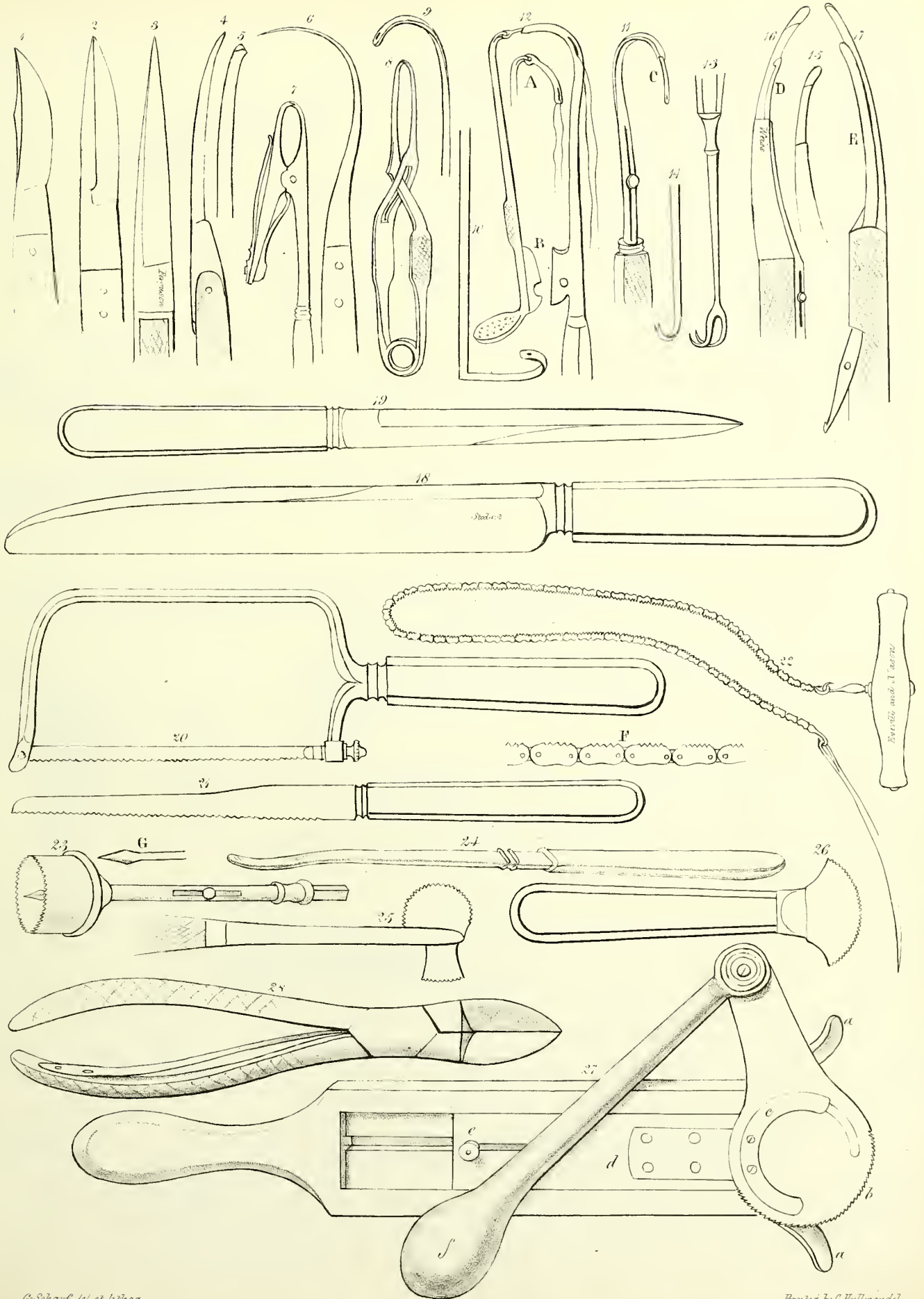




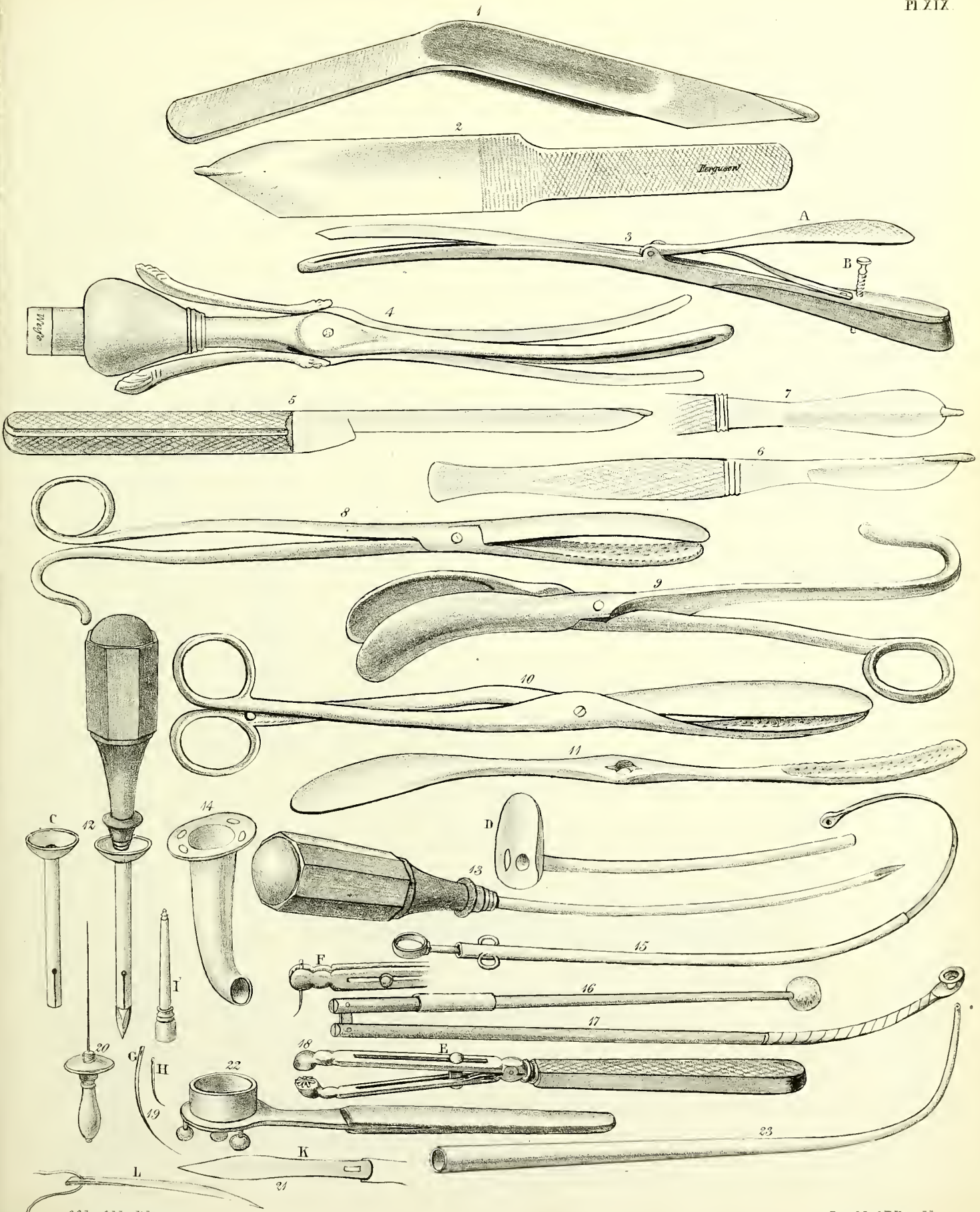






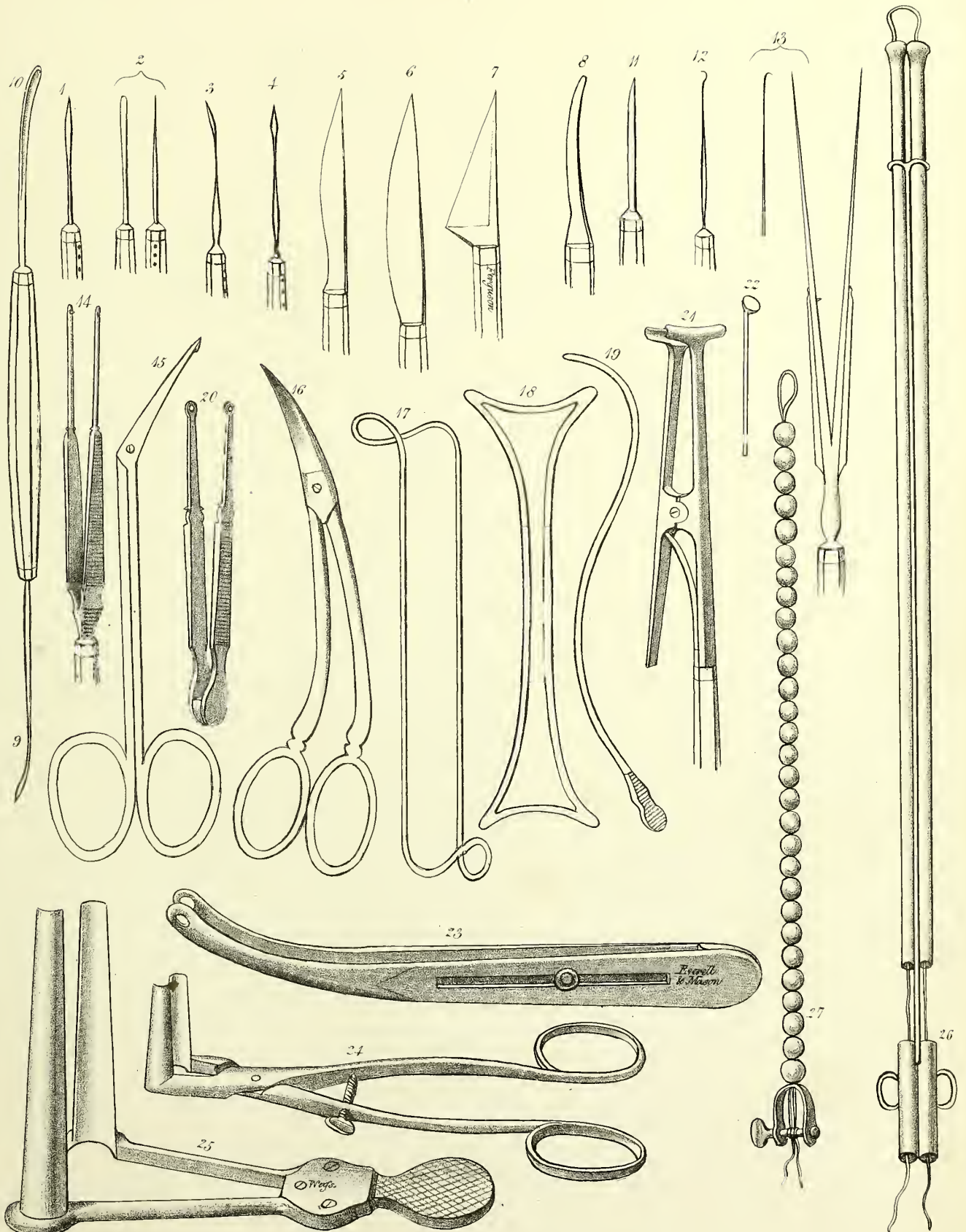












1861

of the ... ..  
...

...

...

...

TO

SIR JAMES M'GRIGOR, M. D.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

§c. §c. §c.

THIS WORK IS DEDICATED,

AS A TRIBUTE OF HIGH RESPECT FOR HIS EMINENT TALENTS, AS WELL AS OF SINCERE  
ESTEEM FOR THE UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED WORTH AND  
EXCELLENCE OF HIS CHARACTER,

BY

HIS OBLIGED AND FAITHFUL SERVANT,

JOHN G. M. BURT.





## PREFACE.

---

AMONG the many useful and valuable works which have appeared in this country, illustrative of various branches of medical science, it appears rather extraordinary that one upon Surgical Anatomy should still be a desideratum. To supply this want has been the object of the Editor in publishing the following Illustrations, founded on the much and justly-admired work of M. BLANDIN.

In the progress of the undertaking, it occurred to the Editor that M. BLANDIN'S arrangement might be materially improved, and some additional Plates added, to render the illustrations more complete ;—this he has done, and also accommodated the letter-press to the most approved nomenclature of our medical schools.

With these explanations he submits the work to the Medical Profession, trusting that it will prove acceptable ; and he begs to add, that, from the high character of Messrs J. & J. JOHNSTONE, the engravers, he feels quite confident that the plates will be executed in the best style ; while, from the arrangements he has made with them, the expense will be such as to put it within the reach of all who may desire to obtain it.

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and settlement, followed by a period of rapid expansion and industrialization. The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the establishment of a new government and the declaration of independence. The Civil War was another major event, which resulted in the abolition of slavery and the preservation of the Union. The Reconstruction era followed, a period of rebuilding and reform. The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw the rise of industrial power and the emergence of the United States as a world superpower. The 20th century was characterized by significant social and political changes, including the Civil Rights Movement and the Vietnam War. The end of the century saw the fall of the Soviet Union and the beginning of a new era of global cooperation.

The United States has a rich and diverse cultural heritage. It is a land of immigrants, where people from many different backgrounds have come to build a new life. This diversity has been one of the strengths of the nation, contributing to its economic and cultural growth. The American dream, the belief that anyone can achieve success through hard work and determination, is a central theme in the nation's history. The United States has also been a leader in the fields of science, technology, and the arts. From the first voyage of Christopher Columbus to the moon landing, the nation has pushed the boundaries of human knowledge and achievement. The American flag, with its stars and stripes, is a symbol of the nation's values and ideals.

The United States is a country of many firsts. It was the first to declare independence, the first to abolish slavery, and the first to land on the moon. It has also been the first to experience a major economic depression, a world war, and a global pandemic. Despite these challenges, the nation has always found a way to overcome adversity and move forward. The American spirit, the belief in the power of the individual and the strength of the community, is a defining characteristic of the United States. The history of the United States is a story of hope and resilience, a story of a nation that has grown from a small colony to a global superpower. The future of the United States is bright, and the possibilities are endless.

TO

**SIR JAMES M'GRIGOR, M. D.**

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,

*Sc. Sc. Sc.*

THIS WORK IS DEDICATED,

AS A TRIBUTE OF HIGH RESPECT FOR HIS EMINENT TALENTS, AS WELL AS OF SINCERE  
ESTEEM FOR THE UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED WORTH AND  
EXCELLENCE OF HIS CHARACTER,

BY

HIS OBLIGED AND FAITHFUL SERVANT,

JOHN G. M. BURT.





## P R E F A C E.

---

AMONG the many useful and valuable Works which have appeared in this Country, illustrative of various branches of Medical Science, it appears rather extraordinary that one upon Surgical Anatomy, should still be a desideratum. To supply this want has been the object of the Editor in publishing the following Illustrations, founded on the much and justly-admired work of M. BLANDIN.

In the progress of the undertaking, it occurred to the Editor that M. BLANDIN'S arrangement might be materially improved, and some additional Plates added, to render the illustrations more complete ;—this he has done, and also accommodated the Letter-press to the most approved nomenclature of our Medical Schools.

With these explanations, he submits the Work to the Medical Profession, trusting that it will prove acceptable ; and he begs to add, that, from the high character of Messrs J. & J. JOHNSTONE, the engravers, he feels quite confident that the Plates will be executed in the best style ; while, from the arrangements he has made with them, the expense will be such as to put it within the reach of all who may desire to obtain it.











# PLATE FIRST.

## VIEW OF THE SUPERFICIAL ANATOMY OF THE NECK.

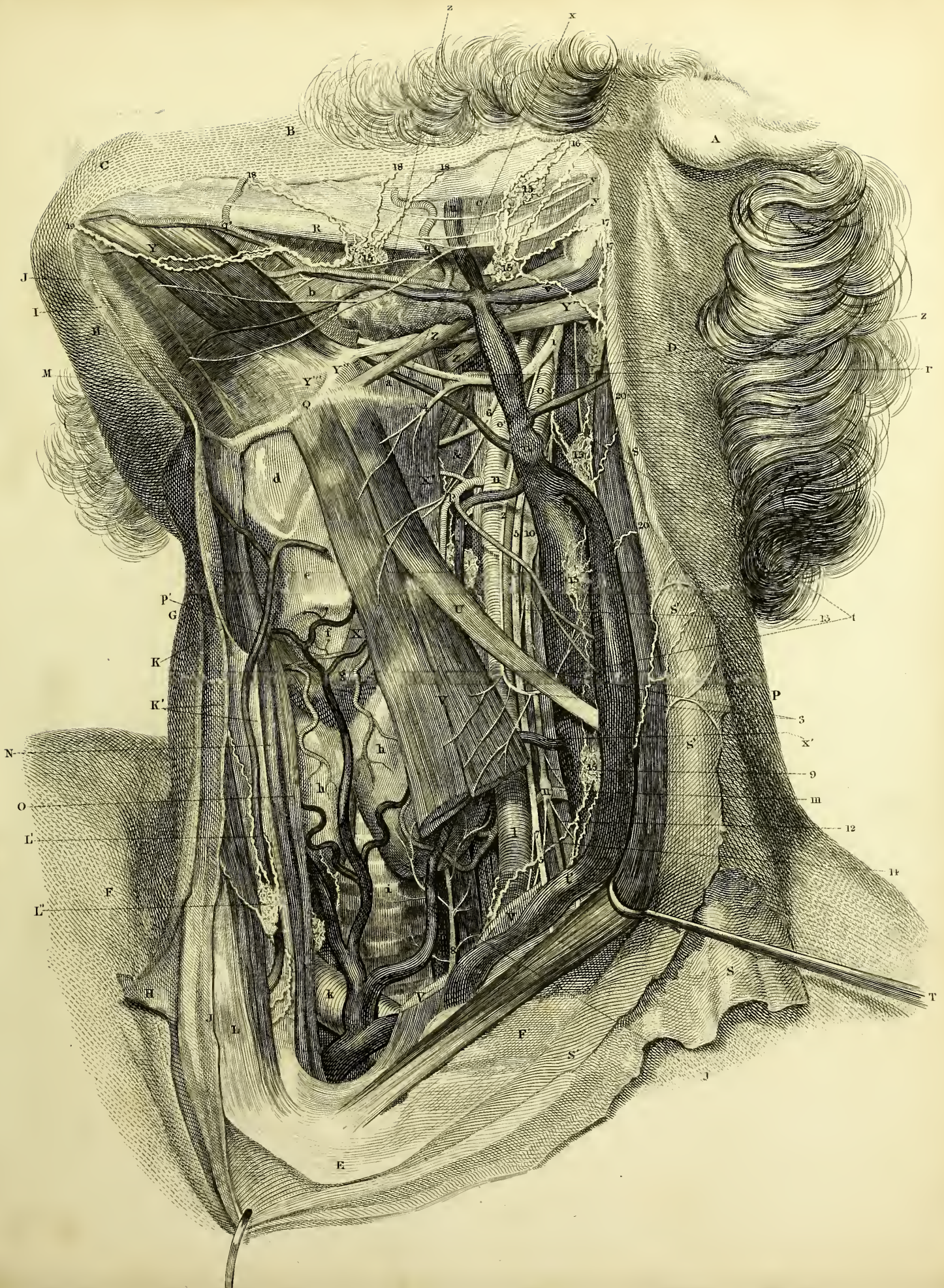
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>A. A. A. Lateral Portion of the Head, from the Occiput to the Ear, and from thence to the Chin.</p> <p>B. B. B. Clavicle.</p> <p>C. Portion of the Great Pectoral Muscle.</p> <p>D. Portion of the Deltoid Muscle.</p> <p>E. Triangular Space formed by the two preceding Muscles with the Clavicle, and filled with Cellular Substance, perforated for the transmission of the two following Vessels:—</p> <p>F. Acromial Artery.</p> <p>G. Cephalic Vein.</p> <p>H. H. Sterno-mastoid Muscle.</p> <p>I. Anterior Margin of the Trapezius.</p> <p>J. J. Two digitations of the Levator-Anguli-Scapulae.</p> <p>K. K. The Integuments reflected backwards.</p> <p>K'. The Platysma Myoides also reflected.</p> <p>L. Omo-Hyoid Muscle.</p> <p>M. Portion of the deep-scated Layer of the Cervical Fascia, arising from the Middle Tendon of the preceding Muscle, and prolonging itself to the Clavicle, against which it fixes the Supra-Scapular Vessels.</p> <p>N. N. Anterior Scalenus Muscle.</p> <p>O. O. Fibres of the Posterior Scalenus Muscle.</p> <p>P. Superior Digitations of the Serratus Magnus.</p> <p>Q. Subclavian Artery, passing out between the Scaleni Muscles, and giving off, in the present case, as is not uncommon, a large Artery, which crosses the Brachial Plexus, and represents the deep branch of the Transverse Cervical.</p> <p>R. Portion of the First Rib, over which we can with facility apply a Ligature to the Subclavian Artery.</p> <p>S. Branch already pointed out, which is given off by the Subclavian Artery.</p> <p>T. Artery which arises from the Subclavian, and represents the ordinary tract of the transverse Cervical, of which we have in this instance the superficial branch only.</p> <p>U. Supra-Scapular Artery, lying close to the Clavicle.</p> <p>V. Portion of the Axillary Vein in front of the Anterior Scalenus Muscle.</p> | <p>X. External Jugular Vein, single, and of greater size below, dividing on the Sterno-Mastoid. This high division of the External Jugular is common, but not constant.</p> <p>Y. Termination of the Anterior Jugular Vein, situated under the Sterno-mastoid Muscle, in front of the deep layer of the Cervical Fascia, and joining the External Jugular.</p> <p>Z. Common Trunk of the Transverse Cervical and Supra-Scapular Veins, lying close to the Clavicle.</p> <p>a. Brachial Plexus on the outer side of the Axillary Artery.</p> <p>b. Cord of Communication of the Cervical and Brachial Plexuses.</p> <p>c. c. Phrenic Nerve, crossing the direction of the Anterior Scalenus Muscle.</p> <p>d. Supra-Scapular Nerve.</p> <p>e. Mastoidean Nerve of the Superficial Cervical Plexus.</p> <p>f. f. Auricular Nerve of the same Plexus.</p> <p>g. Three Cervical Nerves of the Superficial Cervical Plexus, forming a Curve on the Posterior Border of the Sterno-Mastoid Muscle.</p> <p>h. Branch from the Superficial Cervical Plexus, entwining the Jugular Vein in the middle of the Neck.</p> <p>i. Deep Cervical branch of the Superficial Cervical Plexus, passing towards the Trapezius.</p> <p>j. j. j. Descending Supra-Clavicular Filaments of the Cervical Plexus.</p> <p>k. k. Descending Supra-Acromial Filaments of the same Plexus.</p> <p>l. l. Mastoidean and Fascial Lymphatic Vessels.</p> <p>m. Lymphatic Ganglion Exterior to the Sterno-Mastoid Muscle.</p> <p>n. n. n. Supra-clavicular Lymphatic Ganglia.</p> <p>o. Lymphatic Vessels of the Neck.</p> <p>p. Lymphatic Vessels which follow the Anterior Jugular Vein, and come from the Anterior part of the Neck.</p> <p>q. q. Superficial Lymphatic Vessels of the Thorax, which terminate in the Supra-clavicular Ganglia.</p> |
|--|--|

# PLATE SECOND.

## VIEW OF THE DEEP-SEATED ANATOMY OF THE NECK.

- |        |   |         |   |
|--------|---|---------|---|
| A.     | Portion of the Ear.   | e.      | Thyroid Cartilage.  |
| B.     | Portion of the Cheek.   | f.      | Crico-Thyroid Space, filled by an Elastic Membrane, exhibiting small vascular openings.                                     |
| C.     | Chin drawn upwards.   | g.      | Cricoid Cartilage.  |
| D.     | Portion of the Occiput.   | h. h.   | Thyroid Body.   |
| E.     | Superior Extremity of the Sternum.  | i.      | Trachea.  |
| F.     | Right Clavicular Region elevated.   | j.      | Æsophagus inclining to the left.  |
| F.     | Left Clavicle directed horizontally.  | k.      | Portion of the Brachio Cephalic Trunk.  |
| G.     | Right Side of the Neck, on which we see in profile the relative situations of the different parts.                  | l.      | Left Common Carotid Artery.   |
| H. H.  | The Integuments.  | m.      | Inferior Thyroid Artery, passing transversely behind the Common Carotid, and in front of the commencement of the Æsophagus. |
| I.     | Subcutaneous Cellular Substance.  | n.      | Division of the Common Carotid.   |
| J. J.  | Layer formed above by the Platysma Myoides, and below by the Superficial Cervical Fascia.                           | o.      | External Carotid Artery.  |
| K.     | Place where the Cervical Fascia, in the upper part single, divides into two principal Layers.                       | o. '    | Internal Carotid Artery.  |
| K.     | Anterior and Posterior Layers of the Cervical Fascia.   | p.      | Superior Thyroid Artery.  |
| L.     | Inferior Extremity of the Sterno-Mastoid Muscle, situated between the two layers of the Cervical Fascia.            | p. '    | Crico-Thyroid Artery.   |
| L.     | The Anterior External Jugular Vein, slightly developed, and confined between the two Layers of the Cervical Fascia. | q.      | Fascial Artery.   |
| L.     | Ganglia and Lymphatics, situated between the Layers of the Cervical Fascia.   | q. '    | Sub-mental Branch of the Fascial Artery   |
| M.     | Fatty Cushion lying below the upper part of the Platysma Myoides.   | r.      | Lingual Artery.   |
| N.     | Sterno-Hyoid Muscle.  | t.      | Internal Jugular Vein.  |
| O.     | Sterno-Thyroid Muscle.  | t. '    | Anterior Jugular Vein.  |
| P.     | Left Side of the Neck, where the different Organs have been completely laid bare, and are seen nearly in front.     | u.      | Fascial Vein.   |
| Q.     | Hyoid Bone.   | v.      | Temporal Vein, leaving the Parotid.   |
| R.     | Inferior Maxillary Bone.  | x.      | Lingual Vein.   |
| S. S.  | The Skin reflected backwards.   | x. '    | Lateral Thyroid Vein.   |
| S. S.  | The Platysma Myoides also reflected backwards.  | y. y.   | Filaments from the Cervico Fascial Branch of the Fascial Nerve.   |
| T.     | Hook applied to the Sterno-Mastoid Muscle, and drawn outwards, to display the parts naturally concealed.            | z. z.   | Mylo-Hyoidean Filament of the Inferior Dental and Spinal Nerves.  |
| U.     | Omo-Hyoid Muscle.   | 1.      | Hypo-glossal, or Ninth Pair of Cerebral Nerves.   |
| V.     | Sterno-Hyoid and Thyroid Muscles cut across.  | 2.      | Descending Branch.  |
| V.     | Their Inferior Extremities.   | 3.      | Arch formed by the preceding Nerve, and the descending Internal branch of the Cervical Plexus.                              |
| X.     | Crico-Thyroid Muscle.   | 4.      | Sterno-Hyoidean Filament of the Hypo-glossal Nerve.   |
| X.     | Thyro-Hyoid Muscle.   | 5. 5.   | Pneumo-gastric Nerve.   |
| Y.     | Anterior belly of the Digastric Muscle.   | 6.      | Superior Laryngeal Nerve of the left Pneumo-gastric, dividing itself into two branches.                                     |
| Y. '   | Posterior belly of the same Muscle.   | 7.      | Cardiac branch of the Pneumo-gastric Nerve.   |
| Y. ''  | Pulley of the Muscle.   | 8.      | Inferior Laryngeal or left Recurrent Nerve, placed in front of the Æsophagus.   |
| Y. ''' | Fibrous lamina, which proceeds from the tendon of the Muscle.   | 9.      | Cervical portion of the Great Sympathetic.  |
| Z.     | Stylo-Hyoid Muscle.   | 10.     | Termination of the Superior Cervical Ganglion.  |
| Z. '   | Stylo-Glossus Muscle.   | 11.     | Middle Cervical Ganglion, placed on the inferior curvature of the Thyroid Artery.   |
| &.     | Portion of the Inferior Constrictor Muscle of the Pharynx.  | 12.     | Communicating Filament of the Great Sympathetic with the Cervical Nerves.   |
| a.     | Portion of the Hyo-glossus Muscle.  | 13.     | Cardiac Nerve, superficial at its origin.   |
| b.     | Mylo-Hyoid Muscle.  | 14.     | Origin of the Middle Cardiac Nerve.   |
| c.     | Portion of the Masseter Muscle.   | 15. 15. | Lymphatic Ganglia.  |
| d.     | Thyro-Hyoid space.  | 16.     | Porotidean Lymphatic Vessels.   |
|        |   | 17.     | Mastoidean do.  |
|        |   | 18.     | Fascial do.   |
|        |   | 19.     | Submental do.   |
|        |   | 20.     | Cervical do.  |



















# PLATE THIRD.

PERPENDICULAR SECTION OF THE HEAD AND NECK, TO SHEW THE RELATIVE SITUATIONS  
OF THE CAVITIES OF THE NOSE, MOUTH, LARYNX AND PHARYNX.

A.	Cut Edge of the Frontal Bone.		
B. B. B.	Cut Edge of the Integuments.		
C. C.	Frontal Sinuses.		
D.	Cut Edge of the Nasal Bone.		
E. E. E. E.	Left Surface of the Septum Narium, covered by the Pituitary Membrane.		
F.	Anterior Portion of the Falx Cerebri.		
G.	Cut Edge of the Cribriform Plate of the Ethmoid Bone		
H.	Irregular Surface of the Right Orbital Process of the Frontal Bone.		
I.	Anterior Clinoid Process		
J.	Sella Turcica.		
K.	Part of the Left Sphenoidal Sinus, with the Septum which divides it from that of the opposite side.		
L.	Cut Edge of the Posterior Clinoid Process.		
M.	Cut Edge of the Body of the Sphenoid Bone.		
N.	Cut Edge of the Basilar Portion of the Occipital Bone.		
O.	Opening for the Passage of the Nerve of the Fifth Pair.		
P.	Meatus Auditorius Internus, for the Passage of the Auditory and Fascial Nerves.		
Q.	Foramen Lacerum for the Passage of the Nerve of the Eighth Pair and Lateral Sinus.		
R.	Foramen Condylodeum Anterius, for the Passage of the Nerve of the Ninth Pair.		
S.	Round Opening of the Dura Mater, at which the Vertebral Artery enters the Cranium.		
T.	Edge of the Tentorium.		
U.	Posterior Portion of the Falx Cerebri.		
V.	Part from which the Tentorium has been detached on the left side.		
X.	Lateral Sinus divided.		
Y.	Cut Edge of the Occipital Bone.		
Z.	Falx Cerebelli.		
a. a. a. a.	Cut Edges of the Lining Membrane of the Spinal Canal.		
b.	Cut Edge of the Ligament which connects the Processus Dentatus to the Occiput.		
c.	Cut Edge of the Circular Ligament, which connects the Processus Dentatus to the Atlas.		
d.	Cut Edge of the Processus Dentatus.		
e. e. e. e. e. e.	Cut Edges of the Bodies of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Vertebrae.		
f. f. f. f. f.	Intervertebral Substance.		
g. g. g. g. g. g. g.	Openings for the Passage of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Cervical Nerves.		
h.	Cut Edge of the Back of the Atlas.		
i. i. i. i. i. i.	Cut Edges of the Spinous Processes of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Vertebrae.		
j. j. j.	Muscles of the Back of the Neck.		
k. k.	Cut Edge of the Pharynx.		
l.	Sacculus Cœcus of the Pharynx.		
m.	Membrane which sometimes divides the Sacculus at this part.		
n.	Eminence caused by a Piece of Cartilage		
			at the extremity of the Eustachian Tube.
		o.	Opening of the Eustachian Tube.
		p.	Cut Edge of the Palate Bone.
		q.	Cut Edge of the Palatine Process of the Superior Maxillary Bone.
		r.	Part of the Cavity for the reception of the fang of the First Left Incisor Tooth. of the Upper Jaw.
		s.	Cut Edge of the Palatine Membrane.
		t.	Cut Edge of the Upper Lip.
		u.	Palate.
		v.	Cut Edge of the Soft Palate.
		w.	Uvula.
		x.	Folds of the Membrane of the Mouth.
		y.	Internal Lining of the Cheek.
		z.	Glosso-palatine Arch.
		&.	Tonsil.
		1.	Pharyngo-palatine Arch.
		2.	Cut Edge of the Tongue.
		3.	Genio-glossus Muscle.
		4.	Frenum of the Tongue.
		5.	Part of the Cavity for the reception of the fang of the First Left Incisor Tooth of the Lower Jaw.
		6.	Cut Edge of the Under Lip.
		7.	Cut Edge of the Inferior Maxillary Bone.
		8.	Genio-hyoideus Muscle.
		9.	Cut Edge of the Os-hyoides.
		10.	Ligament which connects the Os-hyoides to the Thyroid Cartilage.
		11.	Frenum of the Epiglottis.
		12.	Dorsum of the Tongue.
		13.	Epiglottis.
		14.	Eminence caused by the Posterior Extremity of the Corner of the Os-hyoides.
		15.	Cut Edge of the Epiglottis.
		16.	Line denoting the situation of the Ligament which connects the Posterior Extremity of the Corner of the Os-Hyoides, to the Superior Corner of the Thyroid Cartilage.
		17.	Situation of the Superior Corner of the Thyroid Cartilage.
		18.	Corniculum of the Larynx.
		19.	Cut Edge of the Aretenoid Muscle.
		20.	Base of the Aretenoid Cartilage.
		21.	Ventricle of the Larynx.
		22.	Cut Edge of the Thyroid Cartilage, in front.
		23.	Vocal Chord.
		24.	Cut Edge of the Broad Posterior Portion of the Cricoid Cartilage.
		25.	Cut Edge of the Ligament which connects the Small Anterior Portion of the Cricoid Cartilage, to the Inferior Part of the Thyroid Cartilage, in front.
		26.	Cut Edge of the Small Anterior Portion of the Cricoid Cartilage.
		27. 27.	Cut Edges of the Cartilaginous Rings of the Trachea.
		28.	Internal Surface of the Trachea.
		29.	Cut Edge of the Membranous Part of the Trachea.
		30. 30.	Cut Edges of the Œsophagus.
		31.	Muscles in front of the Neck.

# PLATE FOURTH.

## THE EYE.

THIS PLATE IS INTENDED TO ILLUSTRATE THOSE PARTS OF THE EYE MOST COMMONLY CONCERNED IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

### FIGURE FIRST

*Represents the Eye-ball, part of the Cornea Sclerotica and Iris being removed.*

- A. A. The Tunica Conjunctiva.
- B. The Cornea.
- C. The Iris.
- D. D. The Sclerotica.
- E. The Crystalline Lens.
- F. The Optic Nerve.
- G. One of the Ciliary Processes.
- H. The Zonula Lucida, or space between the Anterior extremities of the Ciliary Processes, and margin of the Crystalline Lens.
- I. I. The anterior termination of the Retina.
- K. The part of the Hyaloid Membrane, which forms the Canal of Petit, to which the Pigmentum Nigrum of the Choroid Coat and Ciliary Processes adhere.

### FIGURE SECOND

*Represents one-half of the Coats of the Eye, from which the humours have been removed.*

- A. The Cornea.
- F. F. The Sclerotica.
- C. C. The anterior termination of the Choroid Coat, where the Ciliary Ligament commences.
- D. The Ciliary Ligament and Processes, to which the Iris is attached.
- E. The Iris.
- F. The Optic Nerve, which expands within the Choroid Coat forming the Retina.

### FIGURE THIRD

*Represents the Eye-ball, from which the Cornea and anterior half of the Sclerotica have been removed, by which the anterior part of the Choroid Coat, the Ciliary Ligament, the Iris, and the Crystalline Lens are seen anteriorly.*

- A. The Sclerotica.
- B. B. The Choroid Coat.
- C. The Ciliary Ligament.
- D. D. The Iris, having one-half torn down.
- E. E. The Ciliary Nerves.
- F. The Crystalline Lens.
- G. The anterior part of the Vitreous humour which occupies the space between the Ciliary Processes and margin of the Lens.

### FIGURE FOURTH

*Represents one-half of the right Orbit with its contents, divided perpendicularly.*

- A. A. A. A. The Bony Orbit.
- B. B. The Integuments, covering the Anterior of the Orbit.
- C. D. The Upper and Lower Eyelids. The two black points at their Nasal extremities, represent the Orifices of the Lateral Lacrymal Canals, called the Puncta Lacrymalia.
- E. E. The Eye-ball, showing its Coats, and humours contained within them.
- F. The Optic Nerve.

- G. The Levator Palpebrae Superioris, the Tendon of which is inserted into the Tarsal Cartilage of the Upper Eyelid.
- H. The Levator Oculi, the Tendon of which is inserted into the Sclerotica about the eighth of an inch from the margin of the Cornea.
- I. The Depressor Oculi.
- K. The Adductor Oculi.
- L. The Conjunctiva lining the Eyelids and covering the anterior surface of the Eye-ball, forming a pouch by its reflection.

### FIGURE FIFTH

*Represents the Anterior Half of the Coats of the Eye, seen from behind, the Humours being removed.*

- A. The Sclerotica.
- B. B. The Choroid Coat.
- C. C. The Ciliary processes.
- D. The Iris, having its Circular Apperture, called the Pupil.

### FIGURE SIXTH

*Represents the Vitreous and Crystalline humours, as taken from the Coats of the Eye, represented in Figure Fifth.*

- A. A. The Hyaloid Membrane of the Vitreous Humour; covered by a portion of the Retina.
- B. B. The part of the Hyaloid Membrane, which forms the Canal of Petit, to which some of the pigment of the Ciliary Processes and Choroid Coat adheres.
- C. C. The space between the Ciliary Processes and margin of the Lens, occupied by the anterior part of the Vitreous Humour, upon the Hyaloid Membrane of which the vessels, for the nourishment of the Lens, proceed to the Capsul.
- D. The Crystalline Lens.

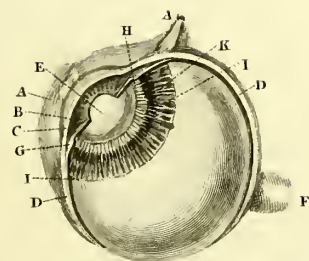
### FIGURE SEVENTH

*Represents an Anterior View of the Eyelids and Lacrymal Organs, upon the removal of the Integuments and Orbicularis Palpebrarum.*

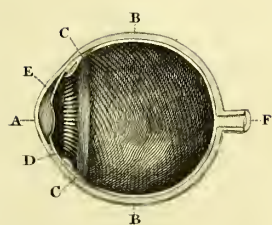
- A. B. C. D. The situation of the margin of the Bony Orbit.
- E. The inner angle of the Eye.
- F. The outer Angle.
- G. H. The Puncta Lacrymalia, or orifices of the lateral Lacrymal Canals which lead to the Lacrymal Sac.
- D. I. The Lacrymal Sac.
- I. J. The Nasal Duct.
- J. The lower orifice of the Nasal Duct, entering the lower and lateral part of the Nose, at the Fossa formed by the inferior spongy bone, (K) and superior Maxillary (J) bones.
- L. The orifices of the Sebaceous Ducts, leading from the Meibomian Glands, represented by a dotted line.
- M. The Cartilage of the Upper Eyelid.
- N. The Cartilage of the Lower Eyelid.
- O. The Lacrymal Gland.



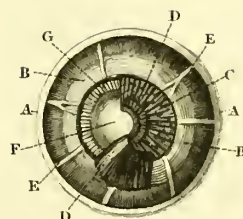
*Fig. 1.*



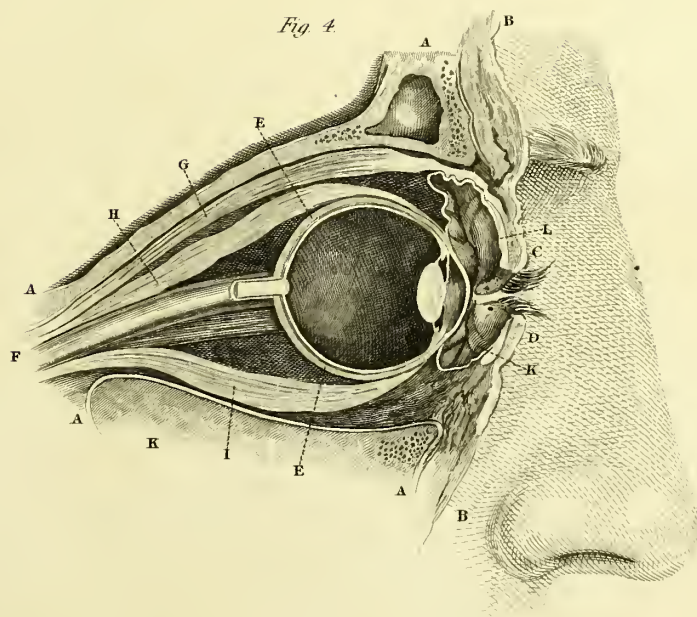
*Fig. 2.*



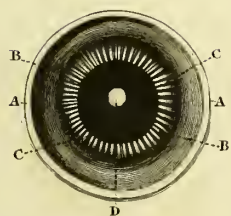
*Fig. 3.*



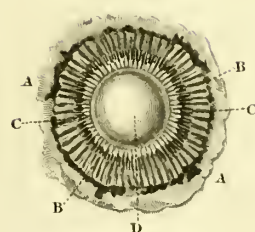
*Fig. 4.*



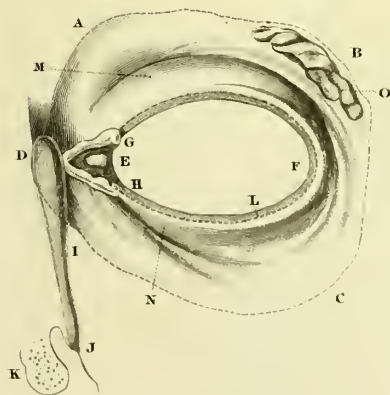
*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 6.*



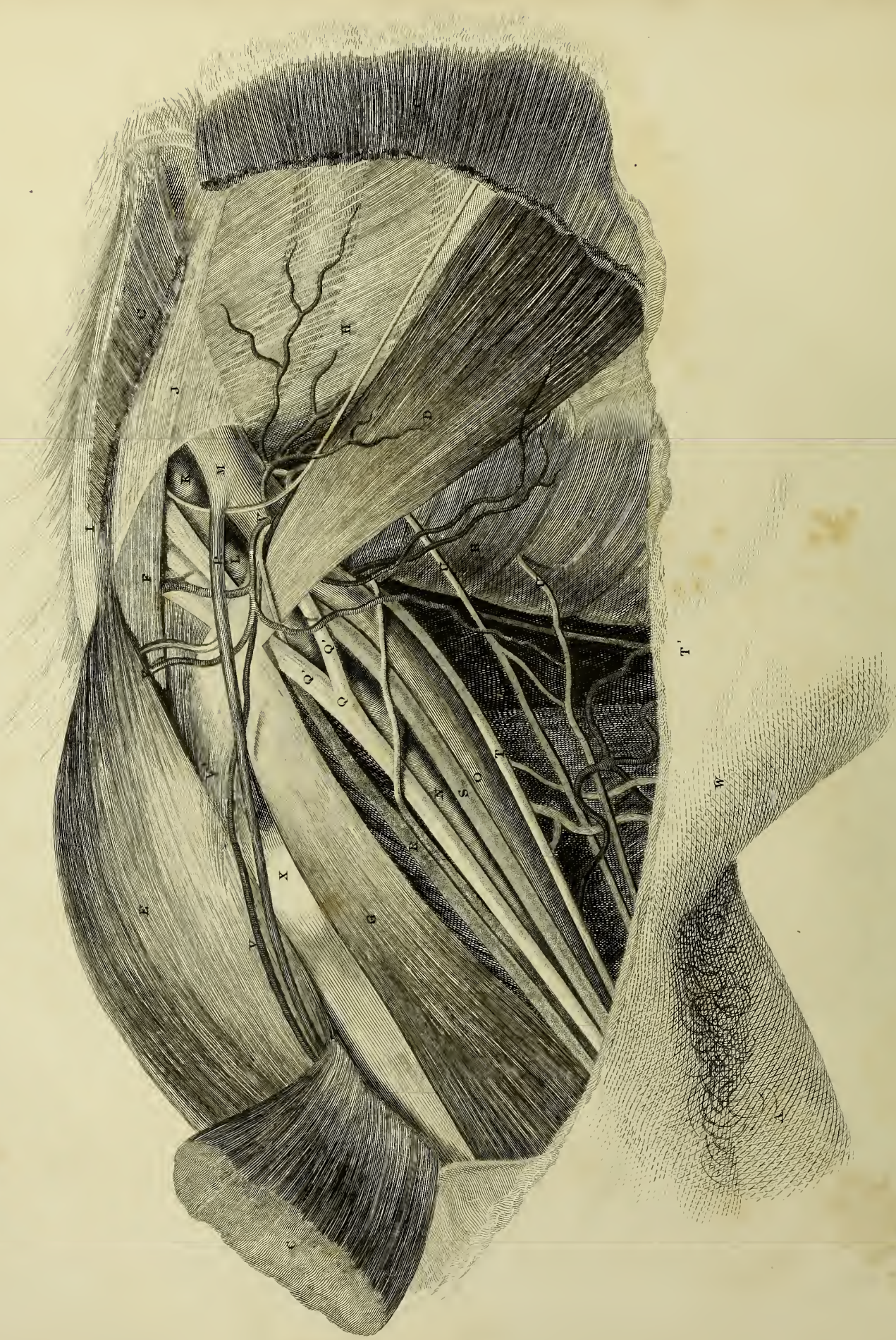
*Fig. 7.*













## PLATE FIFTH.

FRONT VIEW OF THE AXILLA, THE ARM BEING SLIGHTLY ELEVATED.

- |       |   |          |  |
|-------|---|----------|--|
| A.    | Portion of the inner side of the Arm,   | P.       | Cephalic Vein.   |
| B.    | Hair of the Arm-pit.  | Q.       | Median Nerve, with its two roots.  |
| C. C. | Flaps of the Great Pectoral Muscle, the origin reflected upon the Chest, the insertion upon the Deltoid Muscle.   | Q.' Q.'  | Which embrace the Artery.  |
| D.    | Lesser Pectoral Muscle.   | R.       | Musculo-cutaneous Nerve, following the course of the Coraco-brachialis Muscle, from the side of which a few Fibres have been cut away to shew the Nerve. |
| E.    | Anterior portion of the Deltoid Muscle.   | S.       | The ulnar Nerve, lying close upon the Artery.  |
| F.    | Sub-clavius Muscle.   | T.       | The internal Cutaneous Nerve, separated from the preceding by the Axillary Vein.   |
| G.    | Coraco-brachialis Muscle.   | T.'      | Posterior Thoracic Nerve in the bottom of the Cavity, and attached to the Serratus Magnus Muscle.  |
| H.    | Lateral portion of the Thorax.  | U. U.    | Brachial branches of the Intercostal Nerves.   |
| I.    | Clavicle.   | V. V. V. | Acromial Artery arising from the Subclavian, behind the lesser Pectoral Muscle.  |
| J.    | Coraco-Clavicular Aponeurosis, covering the Subclavius Muscle; the internal and superior portions only of this Aponeurosis seen here, the rest having been raised to show the Vessels and Nerves. | V.'      | Coraco-acromian ligament slipping under the Deltoid Muscle.  |
| K.    | Subclavian Artery.  | W.       | Small Arterial and Veinous branches of the Axilla.   |
| L.    | Portion of the Subclavian Artery, where the ligature should be applied.   | X.       | Head of the Humerus.   |
| M.    | Subclavian Vein.  |          |  |
| N.    | Axillary Artery.  |          |  |
| O.    | Axillary Vein.  |          |  |

## PLATE SIXTH.

THE AXILLA, VIEWED FROM BELOW, THE ARM BEING STRONGLY ELEVATED.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>A. Portion of the Arm.<br/>         B. Portion of the Costal Region of the Thorax, forming the internal boundary or wall of the Axilla.<br/>         C. C. The Ribs, cut obliquely.<br/>         D. Aorta.<br/>         E. Vena Cava Inferior.<br/>         F. F. Two superior Digitations of the Serratus Magnus.<br/>         G. Posterior Thoracic, or External Respiratory of Charles Bell, passing over the Serratus Magnus.<br/>         H. Long Thoracic Artery, passing, like the preceding Nerve, upon the Serratus Magnus, but carried much farther forward, and encircled with Lymphatic Ganglions, which they receive.<br/>         I. I. Lymphatic Vessels passing out between the Intercostal Spaces.<br/>         J. J. Bundles of the Lymphatic Vessels of the Mamma.<br/>         K. Bundles of Lymphatic Vessels, coming from the upper part of the Anterior Abdominal Parietes.<br/>         L. Anterior boundary of the Axilla, in which we find<br/>         M. M. The Skin and Breast.<br/>         N. N. Subcutaneous Tissue.<br/>         O. Portion of the Cephalic Vein.<br/>         P. Pectoralis Major.<br/>         Q. Pectoralis Minor.<br/>         R. Anterior Thoracic Vessels and Nerve.<br/>         S. Vessels and Nerve of the Pectoralis Minor.<br/>         T. Posterior Wall of the Axilla, on which has been reflected the Skin from the base.<br/>         U. Hairy Skin from the base of the Axilla.<br/>         V. Subcutaneous Cellular Tissue.<br/>         X. X. Latissimus Dorsi, held with a Hook.<br/>         Y. Longissimus Dorsi.</p> | <p>Z. Tendon of the Long Head of the Triceps, near its insertion under the Glenoid Cavity.<br/>         a. Situation where is seen the naked Fibrous Capsule of the Shoulder Joint, very feeble.<br/>         b. Tendon of the Subscapular Muscle, passing on the inner side of the Joint.<br/>         c. Lymphatic Ganglion, which receives<br/>         d. Lymphatics of the Neck.<br/>         e. e. Lymphatics of the Back.<br/>         f. f. Lymphatics of the Superior part of the Loins.<br/>         g. Circumflex Vessels and Nerves, passing between the Triceps and Humerus.<br/>         h. Anterior or Common Scapular Vessels.<br/>         i. Transverse and Dorsal Branches of the Anterior Scapular Vessels.<br/>         j. Axillary and Descending Branches of the Common Scapular Vessels.<br/>         k. Great Subscapular Nerve which accompanies the Descending Branch of the Common Scapular Artery.<br/>         k.' Posterior Angle of the Axilla.<br/>         l. l. Two Brachial Lymphatic Ganglions.<br/>         m. Axillary Vein, placed in front of the Artery, and formed by the union of the following Veins :—<br/>         n. n. Two Brachial Veins.<br/>         o. Basilic Vein.<br/>         p. p. Axillary Artery, placed between the Vein and the Plexus.<br/>         q. Place where the Artery is embraced by the Brachial Plexus.<br/>         r. Brachial Plexus, placed behind the Artery.<br/>         s. Median Nerve.<br/>         t. Ulnar Nerve.<br/>         u. Internal Cutaneous and Radial Nerves united.<br/>         v. Situation where the Bundles of Vessels and Nerves occupy the Anterior Angle of this Cavity.<br/>         x. Situation where the Axillary Vessels and Nerves are placed in the External Angle of the Axilla.<br/>         y. y. Brachial Filaments of the Intercostal Nerves.<br/>         z. z. Small Ramifications of the Intercostal Arteries.</p> |
|---|--|













Fig. 2.

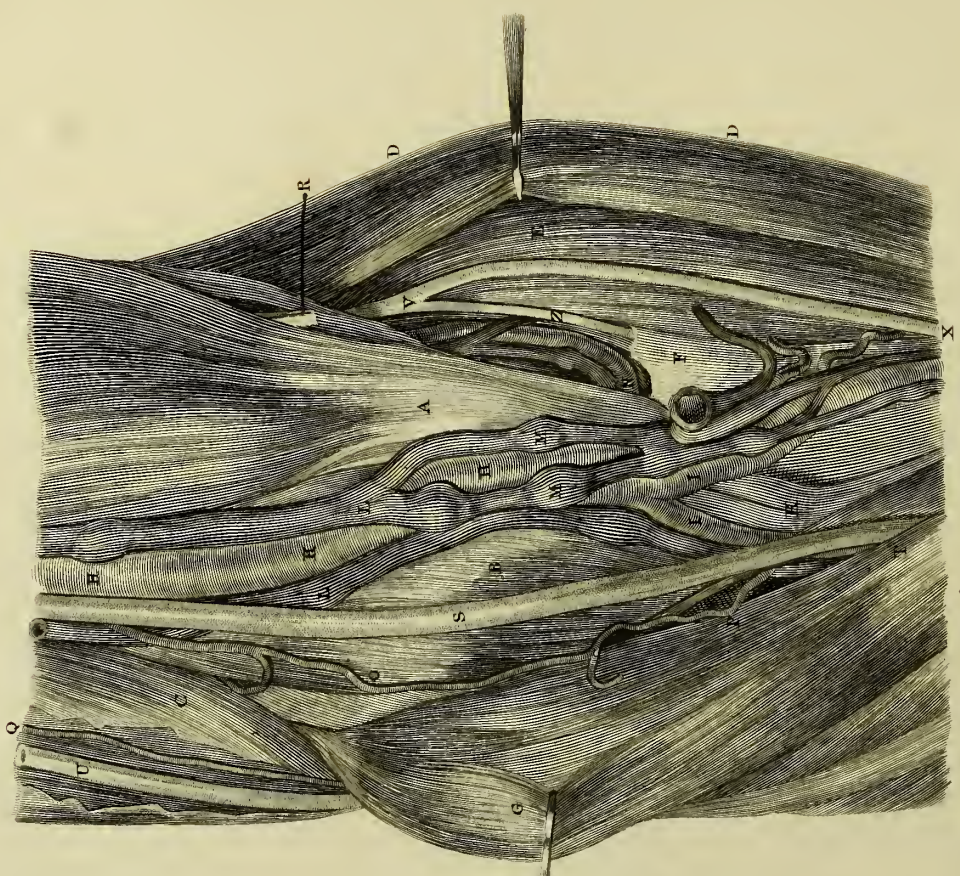
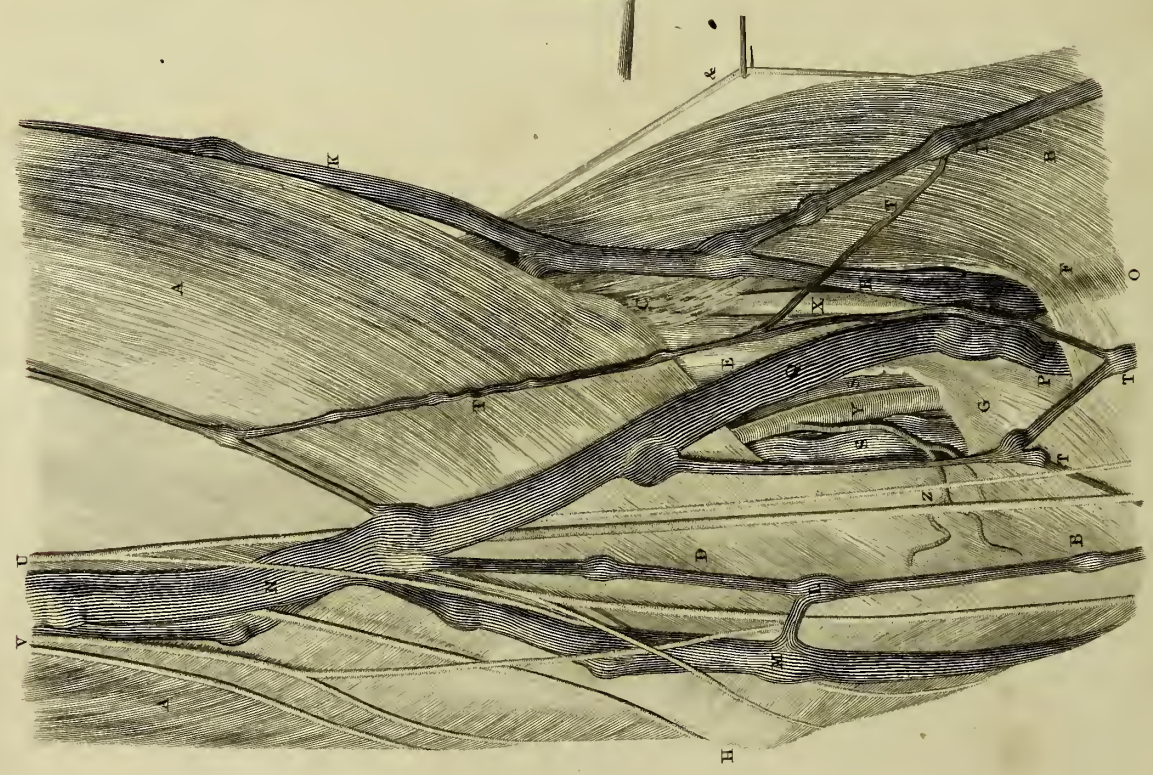


Fig. 1.





## PLATE SEVENTH.

THE ANTERIOR ASPECT OF THE REGION OF THE ELBOW, IN WHICH THE VEINS HAVE BEEN STRONGLY INJECTED, TO SHEW, BY THEIR NODOSITIES, THE COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF VALVES IN THE SUPERFICIAL AND DEEP-SEATED VEINS.

### FIGURE FIRST.

#### *Superficial parts of the Bend of the Arm.*

- A. A. The termination of the Brachial Aponeurosis.
- B. B. Commencement of the Anti-Brachial Aponeurosis.
- C. Fibres of the Brachial Aponeurosis, which have an inclination outwards towards the bundle of Muscles on the outside of the Elbow.
- D. Oblique direction inwards of the greater part of the Aponeurosis.
- E. Place where the Tendon of the Biceps is partially covered by a thin Fibrous Aponeurosis.
- F. The superficial Radial Vein, bound down in its small Sheath.
- G. Fibrous expansion, detached from the Biceps, and becoming attached to the internal part of the Fascia.
- H. The Inner Condyle.
- I. The Superficial Radial Vein.
- K. Cephalic Vein.
- L. The Anterior Superficial Ulnar Vein.
- M. The Posterior Superficial Ulnar Vein.
- N. Origin of the Basilic Vein.
- O. The common Median Vein, very prominent, and enclosed in a small Sheath.
- P. Venous branches which perforate the Fascia, and which unite the deep-seated Radial Veins with the origin of the Median Cephalic and Basilic.
- Q. The Median Basilic Vein.
- R. The Median Cephalic Vein.
- S. S. Brachial Veins, which we perceive by means of an aperture in the Fascia of the Elbow, purposely made to display them.
- T. T. T. Superficial anormal Veins.
- U. Internal Cutaneous Nerve, dividing itself at the Elbow into a considerable number of branches, entwining the Median Basilic, and Basilic Veins.
- V. The Filaments of a Cutaneous Nerve, given off, very high up, by the Ulnar Nerve, coming often even from the Brachial Plexus.
- X. The External Cutaneous, or Musculo-Cutaneous Nerve, issuing from its deep position outside of the Biceps, passing under the Median Cephalic Vein, and slipping, without dividing itself, into the Sheath of the Median Vein.
- Y. The Brachial Artery, seen between the two Veins.

- Z. Small branch of the Brachial, of which one branch remains Subfascial, whilst the other becomes Subcutaneous, a branch which appears to be the rudiment of the variety, in which the Ulnar Artery passes superficially in this region.
- &. Cutaneous branch of the Radial Nerve.

### FIGURE SECOND.

#### *Deep-seated Parts of the Bend of the Arm.*

- A. Tendon of the Biceps.
- B. Flattened Tendon of the Brachialis Internus.
- C. Internal Border of the Triceps Muscle.
- D. D. Supinator Longus Muscle.
- E. External Radial Muscles.
- F. Small Supinator Muscle, presenting an aperture perforated by the Dorsal branch of the Radial Nerve.
- G. Round Pronator Muscle, and bundle of Muscles on the inner side of the Elbow.
- H. H. H. Brachial Artery, situated on the outer side of the Median Nerve, and entwined by its Veins.
- I. I. I. Origins of the Radial and Ulnar Arteries.
- K. K. Deep-seated Radial and Ulnar Veins.
- L. L. Brachial Veins.
- M. M. Radial Veins, surrounding an island where we see the Brachial Artery.
- N. Origin of the Anterior Recurrent of the Epicondyle, which passes at this point under the Tendon of the Biceps. It is not there the normal disposition.
- O. P. Anterior arterial arch of the inner Condyle, formed by the two following branches,
- O. Internal Collateral Artery of the Arm,
- P. Anterior Recurrent Ulnar Artery.
- Q. Artery with the Ulnar Nerve passing behind the inner Condyle.
- R. Divided Trunk of the Musculo Cutaneous Nerve.
- S. Median Nerve, drawn a little to the inner side.
- T. Place where the Median Nerve passes between the two bundles of the Round Pronator Muscles.
- U. Ulnar Nerve.
- V. Radial Nerve, dividing into two branches, viz.
- X. Anterior branch,
- Z. Posterior Branch, disappearing under the short Supinator Muscle.

# PLATE EIGHTH.

## THE FINGERS.

### FIGURE FIRST.

#### ANTERIOR ASPECT OF THE FINGERS.

##### No. 1.—*Exterior Surface of the Finger.*

- A. Line of the last Phalangen Articulation.
- B. Line of the first Phalangen Articulation.
- C. Line of the Metacarpo-phalangen Articulation.

##### No. 2.—*Skeleton of the Finger.*

- D. E. Lateral Articular Ligaments.
- F. Anterior Ligament, developed by a Sesamoid Bone.

##### No. 3.—*Sheath of the Flexor Tendons laid open, to shew the Tendons.*

- G. Tendon of the Flexor Digitorum Sublimis.
- H. Tendon of the Flexor Digitorum Profundus.
- I. Situation where the Flexor Tendon becomes flat, afterwards separating into two bundles, the Tendon of the Flexor Profundus passing between them.
- K. Cut Border of the Sheath.
- L. The Artery and Nerve in their natural positions—the Nerve lying on the inner side.

##### No. 4.—*View, with the Sheath entire.*

- M. Anterior aspect of the Sheath.
- N. N. Origin and termination of the Sheath.
- O. O. Situations where the Fibrous Membrane of the Sheath forms Crucial bands.
- P. P. Rounded openings in the Sheath for the transmission of Blood-vessels, and situated over the Metacarpo-phalangen Articulation.
- Q. Situations where the Sheath is wanting, showing the naked Tendon of the Flexor Profundus.
- R. Trunks of the Arteries.
- S. Artery and Nerve;—the Nerve is seen outside the Artery, in consequence of the reflection of the Integuments.
- T. Arch formed by the Artery on the last Phalanx, and the non-formation of the Arch by the corresponding Nerve.

##### No. 5.—*Veins of the Finger.*

- U. Venous Branch, by which the Anterior Plexus of Veins of the Finger communicates with those of the palm of the Hand.
- X. X. X. Venous Branches situated over the Lines of Articulation, and communicating laterally with the Digital Plexus.

### FIGURE SECOND.

#### POSTERIOR ASPECT OF THE FINGERS.

##### No. 1.—*Exterior Surface of the Finger.*

- A. B. C. Line of the Phalangen and Metacarpo-phalangen Articulations.

##### No. 2.—*Skeleton of the Finger.*

- D. E. Digital Articulations deprived of their Posterior Ligaments, and showing one of their Lateral Ligaments.

##### No. 3.—*Fibrous Membrane of the Extensor Tendons of the Fingers.*

- F. Extensor Tendon, narrow at the Metacarpo-phalangen Articulation.
- G. Situation where the Extensor Tendon divides into three bundles, viz. :—
- H. Middle Phalangen bundle.
- I. I. I. Lateral Phalangen bundles, which afterwards re-unite.
- K. K. Tendons of the Lumbricales and Interossei Muscles.

##### No. 4.—*Vessels and Nerves.*

- L. L. L. Arterial Branches, directed obliquely backwards over the lines of the Digital Articulations.
- M. Arterial Arch at the root of the Nail, into which it sends many ramifications.
- O. P. Corresponding Nerves, among which, for this finger especially, are O. from the Radial, and P. from the Dorsal branch of the Ulnar Nerve.
- Q. Q. Q. Venous Trunks coming from the Fingers, and forming the Venous Arch of the back of the Hand.
- R. Tendonous Expansion, which unites the two Extensor Tendons.

##### No. 5.—*Plexus of Veins.*

- X. X. X. Veins communicating laterally between the Anterior and Posterior Veins.

### FIGURE THIRD.

#### PERPENDICULAR AND LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF THE LAST PHALANX, TO SHEW THE FORMATION OF THE NAIL.

- a. Section of the Bone.
- b. Anterior Ligament of the last Phalangen Articulation, in which will be observed a Sesamoid Bone.
- c. Termination of the Phalangen Extensor Tendon.
- d. Termination of the Phalangen Flexor Tendon.
- e. e. The Skin on the Anterior and Posterior surfaces of the Finger.
- f. Sinus, formed by the Skin, in reflecting itself upon the Nail.
- g. Point where the reflection of the skin commences on the back of the Nail.
- h. The Nail.
- i. Cellular Tissue of the Pulp of the Finger.
- k. Tendinous Fibres, which connect the skin at the extremity of the Finger with the Anterior surface of the Bone.

### FIGURE FOURTH.

EXTERIOR AND SIDE VIEW OF THE FINGER, WHICH IS BENT AT THE DIFFERENT ARTICULATIONS, TO SHOW, IN THAT POSITION, THE LINES OF THE ARTICULATIONS A. B. C.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 4.

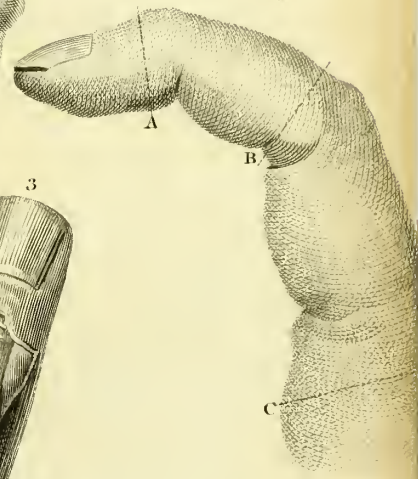


Fig. 2.





